FOR——SAKE DO DRINK
A MATURE WHISKY.
You can get P & O at every
Dealer and it is 10 Years' Old.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,980—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* PARRAMATTA	4836	A. Symons	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7553	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	4th Aug.
M.L. SOBRAON	7392	L. M. Wilmot	11th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th "
M.L. VALETTA	5023	F. N. Tillard	25th "
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* PENISULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th June, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,119	1st Nov., 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 168.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in July, 1900.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	in Aug., 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,013	in Sept., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 160.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	R. Mayer	5,400	25th July 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Bassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 28th June 1900

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be learned on application.

DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World, granted for the use of Travellers.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.

DIVIDENDS PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.

HAND BOOK of Information free on application.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 6th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 10th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 5th July, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 10th July.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 12th July.

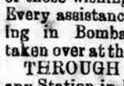
FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 4th July, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.
ANNAM	6,257	Poydenot	30th Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,249 tons, Captain X....., to sail on or about the 25th July, 1900, every 28 days' Departures.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at
6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of
3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of
Rs. 2 per cubic foot,
Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

BOMBAY:	KARACHI:
MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort.	Bunder Road.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

FOR HIRE SEVERAL FIRST CLASS
BILLIARD TABLE
Complete in every respect.

TREACHER & CO.'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES.

ALL GUARANTEED AS MATURED SPIRITS FROM BEST DISTILLERIES.

	Ordinary Rates. Per doz. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Per doz. Rs. a.
"FINE OLD GLENLIVET." A special blend of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselves, is Unequalled in age and quality	27 0	24 0
SPECIAL LIQUEUR. A genuine ripe old Whisky	36 8	32 8
Connoisseurs will fully appreciate its mellowness.		
HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY. Phœnix Whisky	29 0	26 0
A well-matured Spirit, exceptionally mellow to the taste.		
"OLD IRISH." This is guaranteed as an old thoroughly ripe Spirit	29 0	26 0
"DIABETES" WHISKY	28 0	25 0
SPECIAL WHISKY	26 8	23 8

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

TH "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE:
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.
NEW AGENTS WANTED.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs. a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15 8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23 0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35 0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35 0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55 0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32 0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24 0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45 0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45 0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50 0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55 0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60 0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65 0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70 0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70 0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75 0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80 0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95 0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100 0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115 0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125 0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. A. BOSTOCK HILL & FLORAL HAIR DOUCHE.

THE NATURE'S HAIR FOOD OR TONIC.

THE Analysis of Dr. A. BOSTOCK HILL, M.D., D. PH., Cambridge, etc., etc., etc., says: "Find it to be free from compounds of lead, mercury or other poisonous substances.....Moreover that it contains substances which are of value in stimulating the growth of the Hair, and I am of opinion that it is an excellent Preparation." Per case Rs. 1-6, of all chemists., etc.

MAJEHEKA HAIR DYE.

A SINGLE application turns grey hair to its fine natural black shade. MARK! it is QUICK in ACTION, PERFECT in EFFECT, PLEASANT to apply and agreeably PERFUMED. Per case Re. 1-12. Special Terms to Merchants.

CHEMISTS { MADON, SONS & CO. } DRUGGISTS
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, OPPOSITE G. T. HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES, SPIRITS &c.,

WHISKY,	PORT.
Spey Royal	Invalid.
Provost	Spanish.
BRANDY.	Blanco (White Port.)
Universal	MARSALA.
RUM.	Castle V. P.
Governor-General,	MADEIRA
Jamaica.	Crown.
SCHNAPPS	CHAMPAGNE,
Silverstream	Extra Dry, Vintage 1893.
OLD TOM.	HOCK.
Castle I.	Hochheimer.
SHERRY	BURGUNDY.
Manzanilla.	Beaune Castle I.
Amontillado.	SLOE GIN.
Spanish.	

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

CHURCH GATE STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY,	KARACHI,
MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort.	Bunder Road.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SCUND
POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazett," Bombay

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "INDUS," from COLOMBO, THE STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 10. All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 4th July, 1900.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "BORMIDA," from Hongkong and intermediate Ports, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 3rd inst., and are requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods landed at the Victoria Dock, shed No. 4.

All Claims for damages, &c., to be adjusted and presented before the departure of the Steamer on the 17th inst., otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

Bombay, 4th July, 1900.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 12 per cent., namely, Rs. 180 per whole Share and Rs. 45, per quarter Share has been declared and made payable on and after 23rd July to Shareholders whose names are in the register on 16th July.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 16th to 30th July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 4th July, 1900.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.

One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order,

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£ 9,500,000
NEW POLICIES IN 1899.....£ 2,200,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.

Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK,

Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS
FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room and bath-room.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room.	Specially Recommended for Families.
Per diem, Rs. 7.	Occupied by one person. Per diem, Rs. 8.	Each suite consisting of large sitting-room bed-room, dressing-room, and bath-room.
	Ditto by two persons. Per diem, Rs. 13.	Occupied by one or two persons. Per diem, Rs. 16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
F. PELITI,
10-11, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED.....Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,92,58,425

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable a Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	1 384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT KHUDUCK, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTRY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 30 OF 1898.

LADKIBAI, Widow .....Plaintiff.
versus
HARIDAS PURSHOTUM .....Defendant.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell, at 4 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. N. C. Macleod, Receiver herein, pursuant to the Court's Order dated the 2nd day of May, 1900, the undermentioned property:—

All that fazendari piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house situate at Khuduck, leading to the third passage of Don Tad in Memon Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement in length 55 feet or in breadth 45 feet, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B Ward No. 1821, and Street Nos. 240-48, and bounded on or towards the east by the public road, on or towards the west by the house of Ebrahim Cadoo, on or towards the north by the house of Mahomed Ebrahim Hassan, and on or towards the south by the house of Hussan Mahomed Ebrahim.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon, Receiver's Solitors, at their Office, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the dersigned.—Dated this 30th day of June, 1900.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 4th July, 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WANTED EUROPEAN WATCHMAKER, one capable of handling complicated Watches, such as Repeaters, Chronographs and Recorders, Perpetual Calendars and also Chronometers. Apply MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

CHOLERA TINCTURE.—Specally adapted for Travellers and those living in Up-country Stations where medical aid is not readily procurable. Per bottle Re. 1. Prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

NOTICES.

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Bombay, 1st July, 1900.

NOTIFICATION.

THE ATTENTION of the PUBLIC is invited that on the 16th July 1900 at 12 o'clock (Madras Time) in the Bungalow of the Collector of Thana, the THANA DISTRICT OPIUM CONTRACT will be put up for SALE by AUCTION, for one year, viz., from 1st August 1900 to 31st July 1901, under the following terms:—

1. The Contractor willing to purchase Opium must buy it from the Government Depot. The retail rates of selling the same must not exceed by Rs. 2-8 per pound than the Government rates for sale, and also it must not be sold cheaper than the Government rates for sale.

2. The Contractors will not be required to pay the amount for establishment charges which they have been paying hitherto.

3. The amount of License Fee fixed at the Auction must be paid in twelve regular instalments on every first day of the month.

4. License Forms containing further particulars and conditions of the Auction Sale will be shown on application to the Collector of Thana, or the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari; or the same may be seen at the offices of the Mamlatdars of Taluka Sashti, Mahim, Bassein and Kalian.

5. The final acceptance of the AUCTION SALE will be ordered by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari. The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or lowest offer, or to declare as contractor any one who may be found unfit to carry on the contract.

A. M. T. JACKSON,
Collector, Thana District.

Dated, 27th June 1900.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h, 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 4-41m., 4-19s. Low water, 10-11m., 11-17s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Female Workshop, Church Mission Hall, Girgaum, 6 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5-15 p.m., (weather permitting).

MAHARAJA OF BHOWNUGGER.—H. H. the Maharajah Bhowansingji of Bhownugger arrived in Bombay from Poona on Tuesday evening. He has taken up his residence at the bungalow of Mr. Mahadevdas Goculdas at Dadur.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per (extra) s. s. Aglaia, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-day.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Daresalam, Ibo, Chindi and Zanzibar, per s. s. Setos, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9-30 a.m., to-morrow.—Mails for China and Japan, per transport Ballaarat, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m. on Sunday, the 8th instant.

ALLEGED IMPERSONATION BY A RAJPUT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, the case, in which Sardarsingh Jaswatsing, a young Rajput, was charged with cheating one Aba Mian Haji Suleman of Rs. 22, on the 19th June last, by representing himself as Maharajah of Jodhpur and the Raja of Alwar was mentioned. On the last hearing of the case the accused was ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 200. Subsequently the police discovered that the accused had absconded from Bombay, and a warrant of arrest was in consequence obtained against him. The case stands adjourned pending the execution of the warrant.

A CHARGE OF MISAPPROPRIATION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Dinshaw Sorabji, a confectioner, was charged with cheating and misappropriation in respect of Rs. 127, belonging to Muncherji Edulji. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, prosecuted; while Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. His worship remarked that he could not frame any charge against the accused. His conduct might not be, and distinctly was not, free from blame; but that was not enough. If, as was alleged, the accused dictated the list of outstandings before the business changed hands, that would not make him criminally liable for the misstatements in that list. It was the duty of Meherali, the original purchaser, to ascertain that it was correct, and it was his failure to do this that resulted in the complainant paying a higher price than he would have done for the business. Accused could get no benefit out of this alleged misrepresentation by him. The accused was discharged.

THEFT AT GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, five Hindus named Dhondoo Babaji, Sukea Baboo, Vithoo Bhugwan, Marotee Ramji and Sucka Luximon, all employes at the Government Medical Stores, at Byculla, were charged with stealing bottles of medicine and other drugs, of the value of Rs. 12, the property of Government. A Borah, named Tyeball Currimbhoy, was also charged along with the five Hindus, with receiving a portion of the property, knowing the same to have been stolen. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., with Mr Kapadia, pleader, defended the Borah; while Mr. Asbury and Mr. Athavale, pleaders, appeared for the second, third and fourth accused. It appears that for some months past bottles of medicines and other drugs had been missing from the stores, and Dr. Francis De Cruz, assistant surgeon in charge of the stores, reported the matter to the police. A detective policeman was posted in front of the stores at Byculla to watch the movements of the native employes. On Friday evening, after the work for the day was over, the second accused was seen leaving the stores in a suspicious manner. The detective followed him as far as Shaik Abdul Rahim Street, where he noticed the accused trying to dispose of a packet of iodoform to the sixth accused, who keeps a druggist's shop, for Rs. 4. The policeman arrested the accused and the druggist. The second accused then made a statement, implicating the four other accused. The houses belonging to the latter at Byculla and Kamatipoora, were then searched and some bottles of medicines and drugs were found. The evidence showed that the sixth accused had refused to buy the packet of iodoform from the second accused. The property found from the houses of the other accused could not be identified. The magistrate discharged the third, fourth and sixth accused and sentenced the second accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment. The remaining two accused were ordered to be rigorously imprisoned for fifteen days.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

REVERSAL OF A DECISION UNDER THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

IMPERATRIX VS. GAVRISHANKER KASHIRAM.

THIS was an application for revision of a dicision of Mr. Sittaram Abajee, third class magistrate at Amod, who, in December 1899, convicted the accused of not building an "otta" according to the provisions of para 2, clause 2, section 33 of the Municipal Act of 1873, and fined him five rupees, with the alternative of five days' simple imprisonment, also an anna to the Municipality for court fee stamps. Mr. G. D. Panse, District Magistrate, Broach, dismissed an appeal in the matter. Mr. H. C. Coyajee appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The municipal secretary, who was the complainant in this case, alleged that, on the 2nd September last, while passing by the accused's house, he saw the verandah being built and asked the bricklayer engaged in constructing the "otta" as well as the defendant himself to stop work, but that his orders were disregarded. The matter was then reported to the vice-president; and the secretary in accordance with the resolution passed by the managing committee, was prosecuting the charges under sections 33 and 48 of the Municipal Act. The story of the defence was that defendant, having bought a house and wishing to repair it, applied to the municipality on the 20th June 1899 to let him make a doorway to the south wall of the house and construct an "otta" to it on the south. He received no orders with reference to the application, and proceeded with the work proposed, and the "otta" in question was completed on the 2nd September on a piece of ground belonging to himself. Defendant contended that the "otta" being under his roof, or rather eaves, the ground under it must belong to himself. The magistrate held that the defendant had not complied with the provisions of para 2, clause 2, section 33, inasmuch as the ground under the "otta" did not belong to him, but was owned by the municipality, being a bit of land between the house and the roadway in a road of varying width, and had thereby infringed the provisions of section 48 of the Act.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in giving the court's judgment said: The applicant in this case has been convicted by the third class magistrate at Amod under section 74 of the District Municipal Act, of the offence of not building an "otta" according to the provisions of the Act laid down in para 2, clause 2 of section 33. The magistrate held the offence proved "as the ground under the "otta" did not belong to the defendant, but was owned by the municipality, being a space or bit of land between the house and the roadway in a road of varying width"; and that he had thereby infringed the provisions of section 48 of the Act. The applicant is admitedly the owner of house No. 363 at Amod. On the 20th June last, he applied to the municipality under section 33 of the Act for permission to make a doorway to the south wall of his house and construct an "otta" to it on the south. It was not disputed that the municipality failed to issue written orders either of approval or otherwise, with reference to such building within one month from the receipt of the defendant's notice, who thereupon proceeded to erect the building. The contention of the prosecution was that he had encroached on the municipal ground on which the "otta" is built. Section 48 of the Act runs "Whoever .... shall build any wall or set up any fence .... or other obstruction or encroachment in any public street shall be liable to the penalty hereinafter provided." No issue was framed as to whether the site built upon formed a part of a public street, and no evidence on the point was recorded. It is true the magistrate refers to the fact that he had seen a copy of the defendant's deed of conveyance in the register in the Sub-Registrar's office, and that he called upon the secretary of the municipality to procure a copy, but he failed to produce one. In the absence of any evidence on the point, the remark of the magistrate that the "ground built on, being a space, belongs to the municipality" is entirely inconclusive. The magistrate has apparently overlooked the fact that by the amending Act (Act 2 of 1884, Bombay) section 49, clause b, the words "and spaces" have been deleted from section 17, clause f. of the Municipal Act. We find there is no evidence to show that the applicant had encroached on property vested in or belonging to the municipality, and that the conviction cannot be sustained. We reverse the conviction and sentence, and direct that the fine and the sum levied for court fee stamps, if paid, be refunded.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE WEEK'S CRICKET.

THE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

It was distinctly unfortunate that rain prevented a ball from being bowled at Manchester on Saturday in the important match between Lancashire and Essex. It is, of course, possible that in any case no definite result would have been arrived at, but the game was in an interesting position and Lancashire were in some danger of being defeated for the first time this season. Elsewhere the games between Warwickshire and Hampshire and Cambridge University and Surrey were also drawn. Some amount of dissatisfaction is being expressed that under the M.C.C. method of calculating points for the County Championship, drawn matches do not count. So far this season seventeen county matches have been drawn out of fifty-two contests played. This represents nearly a third, and it is a sufficiently large proportion for the first month of the season, when wickets may be expected, if at any time, to favour the bowler rather than the batsman. But no satisfactory remedy for this state of things has yet been suggested. Certainly the net experiment at Lord's does not solve the difficulty, since it tends to increase scoring and does not seriously handicap the batsman. He will be a real benefactor to the game who can formulate some plan, either for reducing the number of drawn matches, or for reckoning them in some equitable manner in the championship tables.

K. S. Ranjitsinhji's wonderful batting at Brighton was one of the most striking features of last week's cricket. On Saturday he carried his score against Somerset to 222, thus beating by one run the 221 made by Mr. Stoddart and Abel previously this season. In three innings last week the Sussex captain scored 446 runs, and this notwithstanding that he is still feeling the effects of a strain which he received several weeks ago. The Somerset bowlers had a trying experience during last week. First Middlesex and then Sussex scored over 500 runs in one innings against them. This is a record which will make itself felt in the bowling averages. Somerset collapsed in their second innings on Saturday, and they were beaten by ten wickets. Sussex have not yet been defeated this season. A similar remark applies to Yorkshire, who on Saturday gained an easy victory over Leicestershire by ten wickets. Leicestershire were able to score only 93 runs in their second innings against Rhodes, Haigh, and Wainwright; who were quick to take advantage of all the help which a damp wicket could give them. Kent gained an equally decisive success against Worcestershire. Mr. Mason, A. Hearne, and Blythe dismissed Worcestershire a second time on Saturday for 69, leaving Kent only two runs to get to win. These were obtained without loss.

K. S. Ranjitsinhji played another remarkable innings on Tuesday. He scored 215 not out against Cambridge, and the merit of this innings rests chiefly upon the fact that it was played upon a damp wicket. Moreover, this was the third three-figure innings played by "Ranji" in successive matches, the last two having both been for over 200. During the past ten days the Sussex captain has been to the wickets four times, and he has scored 97 and 127 against Gloucestershire, 222 against Somerset, and 215 not out against Cambridge University, which give an aggregate of 661. "Ranji" is now within 60 of completing his thousand runs for the season, and he has an average of over a hundred.

It is perhaps too early yet to say that Surrey's prospects of retaining the county championship have been completely destroyed by the defeat which was inflicted upon the side by Somerset at the Oval on Wednesday; but since the Surrey team have now been beaten twice while Yorkshire and Lancashire, their most formidable rivals, are still undefeated it is clear that their position is seriously threatened. There is, it may be noted, a disposition to excuse Surrey's overthrow on the ground that the wicket had been damaged by rain. But this is scarcely fair to Somerset, who on Tuesday afternoon had to bat upon a pitch that was distinctly in favour of the bowlers, and yet they obtained the fair total of 229. Nor was it any exceptional bowling feat on the part of Tyler on Wednesday which gave Somerset the victory. He captured only one wicket, and the rest were divided between Robson and Lewis. The first-named player, indeed, had more to do with the success of his side than any of his colleagues. His century score on Tuesday afternoon was a brilliant effort, and he followed it up on Wednesday by capturing five Surrey wickets for only 26 runs. Surrey were indeed beaten at all points of the game, and under similar conditions they would be hard pressed by any of the first rank counties. The fact is Surrey are nowadays essentially a hard wicket team. That is to say, they may be expected to score heavily against any class of bowling in fine weather, but they do not possess the quality of overcoming the difficulties of a pitch that has been spoiled by rain. Yorkshire, on the other hand, is represented by a team which is formidable at any time, but never more dangerous than when the wicket helps the bowler rather than the batsman. Rhodes is the finest bowler in the country under conditions such as these; witness his performance against Lancashire at Bradford this week, when he captured eight wickets for 43 runs. Yorkshire had much the best of the game, and had not rain fallen on Wednesday afternoon just as Lancashire were about to begin their task of scoring 199 runs to win, the Yorkshiremen would no doubt have won.

The victory of Notts over Middlesex was never in much doubt after the collapse of Middlesex in their first innings on Tuesday. On Wednesday the home team made a gallant effort to save the game, but though they averted the innings defeat they were ultimately vanquished by six wickets. Notts have begun the season in better style than for many years past. Of the five matches played by them four have been won and one lost. This is an excellent record, which, if it be maintained, will place the Midlanders high among the counties when the season ends.

The encounter of Lancashire and Surrey, whether it takes place at Old Trafford or at the Oval, is always interesting. In a general way it may be said that at Old Trafford Lancashire has in the past suffered a trouncing from Surrey, and that at the Oval the conditions have been reversed. In the match on Thursday the play was quite in favour of Lancashire. The bowling of Webb and Briggs, backed up by some really brilliant fielding, caused Surrey to be dismissed in rather less than an hour and a half for 74 runs. Lancashire went in and nearly doubled that total in the course of two hours and a half. At the finish of the day Surrey in their second innings had lost four wickets—three of them very good wickets indeed—for 37 runs, so that they were 30 runs behind with six wickets standing. In the course of the day 24 wickets fell for 252 runs.

A 36-holes Open Amateur Stroke Competition was held on Saturday, by the Bushey Hall Golf Club, and no fewer than 105 players entered. The scratch prize fell to Mr. Horace Castle, with rounds of 80 an 81—161. First handicap prize was won by Mr. W. G. Barton, Bushey Hall, with 85 and 89—174, less 24—150. Second and third prizes were tied for by Mr. P. W. B. Smyth Porters, 84 and 86—170, less 14—156, and the Rev. H. E. Willson, 94 and 88—182, less 26—156. The final heat of the half-yearly Foursome Competition of the Tooting Bec Club was won by Mr. D. F. Ransom and Mr. C. E. Walker, who beat Mr. T. R. Pinkerton and Mr. G. Wansbrugh by 3 up and 2 to play. At Sudbrook Park the Richmond Club competition for the Don Memorial Challenge Cup and Memento resulted as follows:—Mr. J. F. Abercromby, 82 plus 80—162; Mr. H. E. Taylor, 85 plus 78—163; Dr. J. Williamson, 84 plus 84—168; Mr. S. H. Fry, 85 plus 83—168.

Mr. Harold Hilton, Royal Liverpool Club, met Mr. W. B. Taylor, Edinburgh Carlton and ex-Irish champion, in an 18-hole match on the Mortonhall links, Edinburgh, on Saturday. The amateur champion showed excellent form, and had Mr. Taylor 4 down at the turn. Mr. Hilton won the tenth and though losing two of the next four he secured the match on the fifteenth green by 5 and 3. He also won two holes in the bye. He accomplished the splendid score of 36 and 37—74, while Mr. Taylor took 40 and 40—80.

J. H. Taylor, of Mid.-Surrey, the open champion, visited the links of the Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society at Barnton on Saturday, and beat the best ball of Messrs. Angus M'Donald and T. T. Gray, two of the strongest members of the club, by 3 up and 2 to play in 18 holes. Taylor went round in 75, while the best score on the amateur side was 80. A collection taken on behalf of the War Fund realised £21. It was of J. H. Taylor, the winner of the golf championship for this year, that Andrew Kirkaldy, the well-known professional, made a remark worth remembering. It was reported one morning that Taylor was ill and could not play on the occasion of one of his visits to St. Andrews. "Taylor unwell!" said Kirkaldy. "How can that be—he nayther smokes nor drinks." Smoking and drinking, in excess no doubt, was to Andrew's idea the root of all sickness. The Open Championship tournament at St. Andrew's, writes a well-known Scottish golfing correspondent, produced the finest exposition of golf ever witnessed. So transcendently grand was Taylor's game, especially in the last stage of the contest, that the worshippers of golfing heroes gone to their rest felt that their confession of faith was exploded, and that President Kruger was not the only man who could "stagger humanity." The superlative quality of Taylor's game becomes clear by simply asking the question, When did a man play four successive rounds of St. Andrew's links averaging almost three strokes under 80? This achievement stands alone. In retrospect there is nothing like it, and in prospect it will not soon be repeated.

The list of foreign entries for Henley Regatta, which closed on June 1, has just been issued. No American or Canadian crews or scullers will visit the regatta this year, but two crews and two scullers will represent Continental rowing. Belgium will be represented in the Grand Challenge Cup eights by the Club Nautique de Gand, and Germany in the Stewards' Challenge Cup (fours) by the Berliner Ruder Club, of Berlin. The Diamond Challenge Sculls will be competed for by Mr. L. X. F. Prevel, of the Club Nautique de Nice, and Mr. F. Miller, of the Brussels R. C. It is expected that the entries from English clubs will be well up to the average, and Dublin University will also send an eight for the Grand Challenge Cup coached by Mr. R. C. Lehmann.

Some fine performances were accomplished at the evening meeting of the London Athletic Club, at the Stamford-bridge Grounds, on Wednesday. Norman G. Pritchard, the Indian champion, scored his first victory in England, winning the quarter mile hurdles challenge cup race in 61 1-5sec. Had he extended himself, he would have got very close to Godfrey Shaw's record of 60 sec. for the event. C. G. Davison, the famous Light Blue quarter-miler, competed, but was last away, and eventually finished fourth. C. H. Jupp ran finely in the 100 yards handicap, winning his heat from scratch in 10 1-5sec., and the final in 10 sec. N. S. A. Harrison, 6 yards start, was second, and Norman C. Pritchard (scratch) third. Jupp's time ties British amateur record. R. H. Watson won the seven miles walk, E. J. Wilkins (20 yards start) won the 1,000 yards handicap, and F. Castmead won the two miles bicycle challenge cup race.

The Chiswick Park tournament has been the principal event in the lawn tennis world during the past week. In the gentlemen's singles (Middlesex championship) Mr. A. W. Gore came through to contest the championship with the holder, Mr. H. S. Mahony. In the challenge round, however, against Mr. Mahony the result was never in doubt, as the holder somewhat easily retained possession of his championship for the third time in succession. Only three sets were required to settle the match, the score being 6—2, 6—4, 6—2. In the ladies' singles (championship of Middlesex) the winner was Miss C. Cooper, who defeated Miss Douglas in the final, and so earned the right to challenge Mrs. Greville (*nee* Miss Austin) for the championship. In this case the challenger won by two sets to love in the second set there was a very severe struggle, but Miss Cooper just managed to pull it off. She thus resumed her position as lady champion of Middlesex, a position which she had held previously for four consecutive years (1895-1898). In the gentlemen's singles handicap E. R. Allen (owing 15) beat L. M. Sweetman (receives 5-6) by 2 sets to 1 in the final.

The Whitehouse and Edinburgh University tournament was also held last week. The chief honours of the tournament fell to Mr. Kearney, of Victoria, who some few weeks ago won the championship of Australia, and who has come to Scotland to study at Edinburgh University. Mr. Kearney came through to the final without losing a set, and easily defeated Mr. Banks in the final, which qualified him to challenge Mr. Rowan for possession of the Whitehouse Cup. Mr. Kearney managed to win by 3 sets to 1, the holder only winning the second set at 7—5. Mr. Kearney also won the gentlemen's doubles in partnership with another Australian, Mr. F. G. Glassford.

Turning to county lawn tennis, one notes that the Yorkshire team were in the South in the early part of the week. On Monday they played Middlesex at Chiswick Park. In the singles the matches and sets were equal, but in the doubles the northerners were badly beaten, and were unable to claim a single match. In the singles Mr. E. D. Black obtained a splendid victory over Mr. H. S Mahony by two sets to nil. Playing their next match v. Cambridge University, the Yorkshiremen won somewhat easily by eleven matches to four. On Saturday last the Lancashire team, consisting of A. and E. Carey, F. T. Walmsley and J. A. Macfie, H. King and A. Taylor, journeyed to Saltaire to play Yorkshire in the county championship. As the time for play was short the result had to be decided on two rounds only, instead of three. The Yorkshire team consisted of E. D. Black and C. H. Wade, E. Fletcher and E. Middleton, and S. and E. Watson. In the first round there were two good matches, both of which eventually fell to the Lancashire representatives. Messrs. Walmsley and Macfie just managed to defeat the brothers Watson, although not till 24 games had been played in the third set, and Messrs. King and Taylor, after losing the first set and being twice within one point of losing the second, defeated Messrs. Middleton and Fletcher by two sets to one. At the end of the first round Lancashire were leading by two matches to one, but the result in the second round was exactly reversed, as Lancashire only won one match. The brothers Carey defeated the Watsons, but the other Lancashire pairs lost their matches. As there was not sufficient time for another round the decision was in favour of Yorkshire by nine sets to seven, the matches being equal. In the same inter-county competition Durham defeated Northumberland, and Gloucestershire won their match against Devon.

A COMPLAINT FROM CAVEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In ordinary times, Cavel does not seem to receive much attention from the Municipal authorities, and the inhabitants bear up with patience the numerous afflictions arising in consequence. But the condition of some streets in Cavel during the monsoons is so disgraceful, that I venture upon your kindness to give the matter publicity, in the hope that it will arouse the conscience of the aforesaid body. The street, I particularly allude to, is the one leading from the north-west of the Catholic Church into Girgaum Road on the right. The vast accumulation of water during the rains gives the street the appearance of a river, making it impossible for any one to walk through, and the inhabitants are thus compelled to remain in-doors until the street is dry. Last Monday a few Municipal workmen appeared on the scene, and as they perceived no outlet for the water, they opened a drain manhole for its reception. After this temporary remedy, it was generally expected, that something more permanent would have followed, and for this we are anxiously waiting. Let it be soon.—Yours, &c.,

NON-SWIMMER.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE DECCAN SABHA.

THE following is the text of the address presented by the Deccan Sabha to his Excellency the Governor at Poona:—

May it please your Excellency.—On behalf of the Deccan Sabha, we, a deputation from that body respectfully crave leave to offer you and her Excellency Lady Northcote a hearty and loyal welcome to this ancient and historic city of Poona. It is now a long time since your illustrious father held the office of Secretary of State for India, but his name is still a familiar word in this country. The people of India had found in him not only a capable ruler but also a statesman of large and generous sympathies, anxious to do the best that lay in him to raise a fallen but ancient people. This frank acceptance of a moral duty in addition to a political one has always been a principal feature of the highest British statesmanship in regard to the people of India, and we own to a feeling of hope and faith that, with the traditions which your Excellency represents in your person, the Bombay Presidency will have at its head for the next five years a ruler, who will not merely content himself with looking to the immediate needs of the administration, but will strive to advance by all means in his power the ultimate moral, material and political well-being of the people committed to his care.

These four years the Presidency has passed and is passing through times of great anxiety and tribulation. During these years famine and plague have almost exclusively absorbed the attention of both the Government and the people. The suffering caused by these heavy calamities has been deep and widespread and it is no exaggeration to say that it will take years before the havoc represented by ruined homes, dislocated trade and industries, and the general impoverishment of large classes of the people, is remedied. But there is a silver lining to every cloud and the heroic efforts made by Government amidst the general distress to save life and mitigate suffering have earned for them the sincere gratitude of the people; while the active co-operation of leading Indian gentlemen in dealing with plague, so freely sought and so cordially recognized, has done much to draw into closer and more sympathetic contact the rulers and the ruled.

The Sabha has noted with satisfaction that Government have been recently pleased to accept a suggestion made by the public and appoint a committee to inquire into the alleged after-effects and the protective character of Mr. Haffkine's inoculation, as tried in the District of Dharwar last year. The Sabha hopes that the Committee will submit definite conclusions to Government in the matter and thus contribute towards setting at rest all doubts as to the real value and character of the prophylactic.

As regards the prevailing famine, the munificent contributions which your Excellency and Lady Northcote have so far made from your private purse for the relief of the stricken people are a guarantee that in dealing with questions of great present importances to the agriculturists, on whom the blow has descended the most heavily, your Excellency will endeavour to secure for them a measure of State assistance which will go someway to setting them on their legs again when the coming rains recall them to their deserted homesteads. Liberal remissions of the State demand, pecuniary aid in purchasing seeds and cattle and an increased resort to relief in or near the villages of the sufferers—these are some of the directions in which large number of the poorest agriculturists require to be assisted by Government and we have every confidence that the deep and anxious solicitude which your Excellency has thus far evinced on behalf of these people will lead your Excellency to adopt measures that will give general satisfaction.

Of the Bills at present before your Excellency's Legislative Council the District Municipal Bill and the Khoti Bill are by far the most important. The Sabha has already submitted at considerable length its views on the former to the Select Committee of the Legislative Council and we feel grateful to your Excellency for the gracious assurance which you were pleased to give to the Poona Municipality that the Bill has been considered by the Government in a liberal and conciliatory spirit. It is unfortunate that one and the same Bill should have to provide for Municipal corporations so widely differing in their character as, for instance, Karachee, Poona and Alandi. The result is that provisions which may be required in the case of one set of municipalities may be wholly unsuited in the case of another set. The best plan, therefore, would be to legislate separately for separate classes of municipal bodies, but as that course is hardly feasible now, the next best thing, in the opinion of the Sabha is to make such provisions sufficiently elastic so that when they come to be applied in practice, they should be found capable, of modifications required by the varying circumstances of individual municipalities. The amendment of Municipal Law at present undertaken by Government will perhaps hold good for another generation, which means, that it will not only regulate the work of municipalities in the Presidency for a number of years, but that it will also mould and educate the civic spirit of the people during that period and the Sabha respectfully trusts that the amended law will be found fully capable of responding to the changes which will, in due course, be rendered inevitable by the progressive tendencies of these times.

With reference to the Khoti Bill, which, in some respects, is a most thorny and complicated subject, the Sabha begs leave to offer only one observation on this occasion. The Sabha fully appreciates the anxious desire of Government to elevate the status of occupancy tenants in Khoti villages and lift them from their present position which is not far removed from that of serfs attached to the soil. But in doing so, the Sabha ventures to hope that due regard will be shown to the undoubted rights enjoyed by the Khots for a long series of generations and that neither they nor the ryots will have grounds to complain that great pecuniary loss has been inflicted on them by the selection of an arbitrary multiple as a uniform standard of valuation—a standard, which, however approximately true for purposes of average calculations for a whole district, may be considerably wide of the mark in numerous individual instances.

In conclusion the Sabha begs leave to tender on behalf of the general public, its humble and grateful acknowledgements to your Excellency for the words of generous hope and sympathy to which your Excellency gave utterance in your reply to the address of the Poona Municipality. The spirit of active beneficence displayed by your Excellency and Lady Northcote since your arrival in India has already made a deep impression and we fervently pray that Providence will enable your Excellency to accomplish your purpose of securing increased prosperity and happiness to the people of this Presidency during your administration.—We beg to subscribe ourselves, your Excellency's loyal and dutiful subjects.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE MERWANJEE PESTONJI BUKHA.

Mr. Starling, for the insolvent, appeared to argue against a rule granted in June, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why the period of one month allowed for his discharge should not be altered or extended. The discharge had been adjourned for that period without protection, and counsel submitted there was nothing unusual in an insolvent evading arrest during such period. Mr. Raikes, for the opposing creditor, Dr. Sukhia, submitted that his Lordship had every right to alter his order. His Lordship, after hearing counsel, declined to make any order on the application.

RE J. POUCH.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, was granted an interim order.

RE KHATAU KUTCHI.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, was granted an extension of the interim order for two months.

RE SAMUEL LAK.

Mr. Ardesir Kapadia, for the insolvent, was given an interim order.

RE CHOTUMUL LILLADHAR.

Mr. Manker applied for a rule nisi and an extension of the insolvent's interim order for two months. The application was granted.

RE SEWJEE LILLADHAR.

Mr. Ardesir Kapadia, for the insolvent, was granted the usual interim order.

RE FRAMJEE BURJORJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, was granted leave to serve notices and an extension of the interim order for two months.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents obtained their discharges: Goverdhan Mulchand Sha; Chunilal Vijbhukhandas Vania; Keshavrao Mahadeo Vaid, and Pestonji Rustomji Commissariatwalla.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING FUND.

THE Hon. Secretary acknowledges with thanks the following donations and subscriptions towards the St. George's Hospital Nursing Fund.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.
The British India S N Co	200
Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.	100
DONATIONS.	
The Atlas Assurance Co	100
The Royal Insurance Co	100
W B Green Esq	100
J J Heaton Esq I C S	50
C A Corrin Esq	25
"R"	20
T Howse Esq	20
Offertory from Sirat Church	21-12-0

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

Wednesday:—Pressure has increased slightly to briskly in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces and has decreased slightly in Orissa. A shallow depression has formed in Chota Nagpur and easterly winds are apparently extending in the Gangetic Plain. Pressure is in considerable to large defect over north of the Bay, and light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma, Assam and Bengal, and a few showers in Sub-Montane districts,

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a Meeting to be held on the 3rd August, the SYNDICATE will proceed to make APPOINTMENTS to the various University Examinerships for the current year, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the undersigned on or before the 17th July. If any of the applicants are themselves going up for any University Examination this year, they are requested to say so in their applications. Particulars with regard to the Examinerships may be obtained on application to this office.

By Order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

University Office, Bombay, 4th July, 1900.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL ANNEXE.
47, WAUDBY ROAD.
(THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL, POONA)
A SELECT HOTEL
FOR
EUROPEANS ONLY.
UNDER ENTIRELY NEW
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Home Comforts, cleanliness and first class Cuisine guaranteed.

Every Room fitted with electric Bells.

Two minutes' walk from the Railway Station, and Gymkhana Club.

The CONNAUGHT HOTEL, POONA, is well and favourably known for the high-class quality of its management.

N.B.—The CONNAUGHT HOTEL ANNEXE is under precisely the same management and is owned by the same PROPRIETOR.

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FOR HIRE,
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TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

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RARE OPPORTUNITY.
(Rupees 1,250 only.)
ONE GOLD SEMI-HUNTING
JAMES MACCABE'S Extra large size
WATCH.
One Gold 18 Carat, Plain ALBERT CHAIN
(can be used as double or single.)
One Gold JUBILEE COIN
(two-pound piece.)
The above Coin will be made to attach on the Watch, Chain without extra charge.)
Also we undertake to ENGRAVE a MONOGRAM of three letters on the above named Watch FREE of Charge.

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SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY,
FOR
Messrs. CHUBB & SONS, Ltd.,
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☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 4.

2 3-4 per cent Consols.....£100 7-16—3-16
3 per cent Rentes .....£100 1-4 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan ...£100 "
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities, £53 3-8—1-16
Bar Silver in London .....28 1-4 "
do in New York .....63 1-8 "
Exchange on London at Paris, 25 10 1-2 -1 1-2
do on New York.....4 85 1-4 unchanged.
Discount Bank of England...3 per cent. "
do Short London Bills ...2 3-4 per cent. "
do Indian Bank Bills .....3 1-8 per cent. plus 1-4
Freights—Coals, Cardiff, to Bombay, 18s.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened with a weaker feeling this morning at 1s. 3 31-32d., to 1s. 3 15-16d. for Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand and 1s. 4 3-16d. to 1s. 4 5-32d. for Credits, rates however very soon settling down to

1s. 3 15-16d. Bank Telegraphic, ready
1s. 3 31-32d. Do. August and later.
1s. 3 31-32d. Bank Demand ready.
1s. 4d. Do. August and later.
1s. 4 5-32d. 3 Months' Sight Credits, July.
1s. 4 3-16d. Do. Aug. Sept.
1s. 4 7-32d. Do. Oct.-Dec.
1 09 3-4. Do. Francs, ready.

To-day has been a very quiet day with very little doing though 1s. 4d. Telegraphic was obtainable for October and November.

Shanghai 30 days' sight ..... Rs. 193
Hongkong do. ..... " 144
Yokohoma do. ..... " 185 1-2

COUNCILS.—At to-day's sales in London the minimum rate for Bills was 1s. 3 31-32d. and Transfers 1s. 4 1-32d. Tenders at minimum rate for Bills received 40 per cent. Telegraphic Transfers in full. Total tenders amounted to Rs. 99-100 lakhs The amount to be allotted next week is unaltered, say Rs. 30 lakhs.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 94-11 ready and Rs. 94-9 and with little business doing during the day the rate for 31st July declined to Rs 94-6, improving to Rs. 94-9 at the close.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market is in a depressed state.

Central India S. and W. Company ...Rs. 1,800
Manockji Petit .....Rs. 1,615
Ripon Mills .....Rs. 500
Swadeshi.....Rs. 500
Port Canning.....Rs. 505

FREIGHTS.—The market is steady and we hear the "Hochheimer" has been berthed, Karachi and Bombay, with 1,500 tons for Antwerp, at 14s. 6d. and the "Hendari" has been taken up by speculators at 15s., two ports due to-morrow. Calcutta has chartered two steamers for August and two for September at 27s. 6d. for Dundee. It is reported that 1,700 tons for Antwerp, July, was done at 14s.

COALS.—Market steady but we can hear of nothing doing.

WHEAT.—The market is firm with rates unchanged.

SEEDS GINGELLY.—Quiet but steady with no change in rates.

RAPESEED.—The market is quiet and there is nothing doing, but sellers are firm in their rates.

CASTORSEED.—There is a good demand at Rs. 39-8 in a firm market but with few sellers.

LINSEED is strong with buyers of bold at Rs. 10-12 and small grain at Rs. 10-7 to Rs. 10-10; there is a strong enquiry but very little business passing owing to exhausted stocks and small arrivals.

POPPYSEED is firm with business doing at yesterday's rates, say Rs. 8-12.

London quotes Linseed 58s 9d., July-August Antwerp, buyers firm.

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total sales 10,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 6,000 bales. Surats 100 bales. Spot 5 24-32d. plus 3-32. Arrivals closed steady. Good Tinnevellys 5d. F. G. F. Tinnevellys 4 28d. plus 32.

Mid-Uplands in Liverpool—

July	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.
5 3-8	5 31	4 43	4 31
plus 3-64	plus 1-32	plus 1-64	— 1-64

Cotton in New York—
Receipts at the Ports ..... 2,000 bales
Exports to Great Britain ..... 3,000 "
Do to Continent ..... 4,000 "
Mid-Uplands 9 15-16 plus 1-16.
Futures, month of August..... 9 44 plus 14
Do. do of December.... 8 23 plus 13

New York Market closed tomorrow.

In sympathy with better advices from Liverpool our market opened somewhat firm this morning and speculators advanced rates for new crop by Rs. 3 per candy, and this afternoon prices further improved Rs. 2 per candy, but there were few buyers at the advance and only a few transactions were put through.

Ready cotton is about Re. 1 per candy higher with a moderate enquiry from shippers only, Mills being entirely out of the market. About 900 bales have changed hands to-day at Colaba on account of shippers.

Bengal Fine ready Rs. 205
do F. G. do ... 195, Jany. 1901, Rs. 193
Broach Fine do ... 220
do Good do ... 215, March 190 .. 224
Westerns ..... " 223
Sawinnd Dharwar..... " 230

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Bengals.....	93
Persian.....	23
Total...	116

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday :—

	Cwts.
Wheat	14,310
Linseed	1,446
Rapeseed	396
Gingellyseed	13
Poppyseed	1,462
Groundnuts	664
Castorseed	1 925
Rice	34,538
Myrabollams	509

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

THE following is the statement of traffic, week ending 23rd June, 1900.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ miles..	1,67,292	4,57,271	6,326	6,31,492
	...	...	...	5,68,217

Increase .....Rs. 63,275

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th June 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	91,000	2,70,000	4,000	3,65,000
Or per mile of Railway	197	586	9	792
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	23,01,393	64,56,557	4,535	87,65,485
Total for 24 weeks ..	23,95,393	67,26,557	8,535	91,30,485
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,10,275	2,39,133	1,876	3,51,284
Per mile of Ry. do.	239	519	4	762
Total to corresponding date do.	21,45,852	61,94,534	93,230	84,33,616

Increase for the week .....Rs. 13,716
Increase to date ..... " 6,96,839

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 9th June, 1900.

Description.	1900.	1899.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	1,130	1,130	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	52,393	45,461	6,842	...	87,276	...
Goods	2,13,258	93,879	1,19,379	...	20,35,634	...
Other earnings	6,364	13,235	..	6,921	...	62,086
Total for week	2,71,925	1,52,625	1,19,300	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	58,61,711	38,03,857	...	...	20,60,854	...

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DUBASH—July 4, at Malabar Hill, Nepean Sea Road, opposite Mr. Ferdoonji Banaji's bungalow, Bombay, Mr. Bomonji Curseji Dubash, Subedar, son of the late Mr. Cursetji Muncheji Dubash, father of Messrs. Ardeshir and Darabsha Bomonji Dubash. Funeral this (Thursday) morning at 8 a.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

COX-SMITH—June 27, at St John's Church, Trichinopoly, by the Rev Frank Penny, Chaplain of Fort St George, Madras, Arthur Ditmas, 11th Regt M I, eldest son of Colonel H W ri Cox, late Commissioner of Police, Madras, to Evelyn Florence Conran, eldest daughter of Francis F Smith, Deputy Chief Engineer, South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1900.

THE despairing message from the second Secretary of the German Legation at Peking "Situation simply desperate. Hasten!" will strike a chord in Germany, where the Emperor himself has set the example of vehemently demanding vengeance. His Imperial Majesty might remember that the "mailed fist," on which he instructed Prince Henry to rely, did more than, perhaps, anything else to rouse the latent anti-foreign spirit in China and produce the present explosion. The most sensible words spoken since the outbreak of the present troubles, are those in which Mr. Brodrick besought the House of Commons not to enter into any discussion until the present maze of uncertainty is dissipated. It would be as well if personages more august than even Members of Parliament, would take that sensible advice to heart, and act upon it. Nothing is to be gained by telling the listening world that a great Sovereign will not rest until his flag and those of the other Powers are planted on the walls of Peking. The Emperor ignored the fact that the Powers on the previous day had come to the conclusion that it would be highly impolitic to regard themselves as at war with China. The Admirals who landed fourteen thousand troops to accomplish that feat have found that it would be madness to attempt it with less than fully fifty thousand men. The Boxer movement is fast developing into a military conspiracy on a huge scale. It is only now beginning to be realised in London that the situation is the most serious that the European Powers have had to meet. The revolt has spread all over the interior; the regulars have made common cause with the Boxers. They are in possession of the capital, the whereabouts of the Empress-Dowager being unknown. Some say she is imprisoned. Others that she has fled. The German Minister was slain by the regular troops, who threaten all foreigners with death. It is impossible to exaggerate the gravity of the situation, and it is equally impossible to assign limits to the era of calamities on which we have entered.

MR. JUSTICE RANADE has rendered Maharastra signal service in rescuing from unmerited oblivion the Diaries of the Peishwas, covering over a hundred years of Mahratta history. Selections from these documents prepared by a learned pundit from the original records, cover twenty thousand folio pages, including therewith an English abstract. They commence with the forty years' reign of Rajah Shahu in 1708, closing with that of Bajirao II. in 1817. For nearly half of this period the Raj continued to prosper, pursuing a career of conquest that carried its victorious arms to Delhi and Bengal, and extending its influence over nearly the whole of India. The next sixty years were marked by decline, the fortunate generals who founded principalities for themselves taking little interest in the fortunes of the Raj as a whole. Grant Duff and other historians confined their attention to the military operations that made or marred the fortunes of the confederacy; they took little heed of the internal administration and the changes effected in the original constitution which brought about the final overthrow. They apparently knew nothing of the way in which the armies were raised and maintained, of the civil and judicial administration, of the garrisoning of the forts and the choice of the commanders. Of these all-important matters on which hang victory or defeat the ordinary historian appeared to know little and to care less. The Diaries, kept systematically by officers of Government appointed for the purpose, furnish abundant details. They show, says Mr. Ranade in his introduction to the Diaries, "how the departments of police, post, mint, prisons, charities, pensions, public works, medical relief and sanitation were regulated and controlled, how trade commerce and learning were encouraged. To many it will be a matter of no little surprise to find that only a hundred years ago, all these varied activities engrossed the attention of Native Rulers, and that they grappled with all the problems of Government, to a large extent successfully. They even went, some might say, out of their way in undertaking reforms of social economy with a courage that is thought by some to be outside the functions of the State." It will certainly be a surprise to most Europeans that the Mahrattas, generally supposed to have been wild horsemen with no capacity for civil administration, had organised a very effective system of government, which if it had retained the form originally given it by Sivaji, might have survived to the present day.

Mr. Ranade brings out with great clearness the causes of the decline and fall of a conquering power which had extended its sway, and, as we should now say, its spheres of influence over nearly the whole Indian Continent. Those causes have hitherto been hidden from historians and the political student. The Duke of Wellington seemed inclined to attribute the final defeat of the Mahrattas to their mistake in attempting to substitute European methods for the mobile cavalry to which they owed all their early successes. While free to raid at will, cut off the enemies' supplies and harass him day and night, it was very difficult to deal with them. When they were encumbered with artillery, and the slow moving battalions drilled like Europeans they were easily brought to book, and defeated in pitched battles by far inferior numbers. There is no doubt a great deal is to be said for that view of the matter; the distinguished soldier who owed so much of his success to the rapidity and vigour of his own movements was not likely to undervalue the peculiar merits of the old Mahratta horse. But Mr. Ranade's explanation goes deeper. When Sivaji established a Council of State—the Raj-Mandala—as the instrument of government, he chose the eight chief ministers, constituting it from civil and military officers of high rank, representative of the different important elements of the State. The Peishwa was Prime Minister and President of the Council; the Commander-in-Chief of the Cavalry and the Infantry were councillors; there was a revenue minister; a minister of records and correspondence; another in charge of the household, and two civil functionaries in charge of judicial and ecclesiastical affairs. The offices were not hereditary, and the ministers were frequently transferred from one department to another. Four families had given Peishwas to the Council under the immediate successors of Sivaji. The most capable of them, Rajah Shahu, upheld this and the other regulations of the founder of the Raj. He did not lead his army in person, but he directed their movements and appointed and removed the generals. A national spirit was aroused which upheld the career of conquest for half a century. Except two of the ministers they were all military commanders. Under each of the ministers were what we should call under-secretaries controlling the departments. There were also officers deputed to attend every commander in the field, and in every fort, his superior officer being directed to employ him in certain work; his chief function was to report direct to the Rajah, who had his eye in every camp and in every fortress. In each fort were three officers selected from different castes, one being a Mahratta, one a Brahmin and a third a Prabhu. The Council had important functions; it debated, for instance, the expediency of the march on Delhi which extended the Mahratta Power over the seat of the Moguls. One minister, a more important personage than the Peishwa, opposed it.

All affairs affecting the dignity or the security of the State were considered by the Council. Everything was changed after Rajah Shahu's death. The seat of government was removed from Satara to Poona. The Peishwa had done such important services to the State that the new Rajah made him Regent and his office hereditary. He was a Brahman, and from that time the Brahmans conceived that the State's first duty was to advance their special interests. When ministers became hereditary and performed their administrative duties in their respective fiefs the secretaries above referred to got the business of the State into their hands. The Council was no longer a centre in which the great Generals, the Holkars, the Sindiahs and others, who had extended Mahratta rule in Gujerat, Rajputana, Delhi, Nagpur, Orissa, followed the example of the Peishwas, and claimed to be supreme in their own commands. They set up for themselves, and only took an occasional interest in the fortunes of the confederacy as a whole. They made treaties on their own account with the European Powers. There was no longer any cohesion, and long before the final blows delivered by Lake and Wellesley, the Mahratta Empire was tottering to its fall. Meanwhile the Brahmans were having their own way in Poona, which swarmed with religious mendicants. Thirty or forty thousand of them were frequently regaled by the State on costly food. It was laid down as a political axiom that the chief duty of the Government was to protect the Brahman and the cow. The fighting clans were disgusted, and refused to go out campaigning. Their place had to be taken by mercenaries, who had no heart in the business and kingdoms disappeared in a day. Mr. Ranade's legitimate conclusion is that this eventful history, set forth in much detail in the Diaries, affords an object lesson on the folly of allowing a class to rule in its own interest, to the neglect of that of the State.

THERE is one feature in the report on the jails of the Central Provinces that especially attracts attention. It is that portion of the record which deals with the punishments inflicted upon children. Some magistrates appear to have forgotten the provisions of a Reformatory Act which has been designed to fit juvenile crime, and the consequence is that the Superintendent of Bilaspur Jail quotes a number of sentences on children admitted to that prison, which the mildest mannered person must describe as unduly severe. For a first offence which would have been adequately met by a whipping, a boy was imprisoned for three months; another juvenile first offender got two months, and others received sentences of six and nine months. A girl of twelve, who had been concerned in a kidnapping case, and most likely was the tool of older persons, was given a sentence of two years. A lad of fifteen, described as an habitual offender, was sent to jail for three years' rigorous imprisonment; but the most astounding sentence of all was that of transportation for life on another boy of fifteen years. It is not stated for what criminal enormity that punishment was considered the fitting penalty. In the Jails of the Central Provinces, last year, 135 children were received as convicts. The majority of those juveniles should surely have been committed to Reformatories. Mr. R. E. Acklom, the Inspector General of Prisons, noting this fact, observes that boys eligible for the Reformatory, or in whose cases whipping would have been the more suitable form of punishment, still continue to be sentenced to imprisonment. Section 31 of the Reformatory Schools Act provides for the discharge of youthful offenders, especially in first cases, with a caution, or by the binding over of the parents for their good behaviour. But, according to Mr. Acklom, that section is in danger of being lost sight of. The only alternatives to imprisonment that seem to be recognised are whipping and the Reformatory, though as the cases quoted show even the latter alternative does not too frequently obtain recognition. The Inspector-General rightly says that imprisonment cannot be made penal for very young boys and the danger of their complete corruption in prison is very evident. The Chief Commissioner in his resolution on the subject remarks that magistrates should constantly keep that fact in mind. If that had been done in reference to some of the cases mentioned, there is little doubt that sentences, such as those described, would never have been passed upon children. The Chief Commissioner also directs the attention of magistrates to Section 31 of the Reformatory Act, in relation to the treatment of juvenile first offenders. The other features of the report include the gratifying statement that the present famine has led to comparatively little increase in the usual jail population. This is ascribed to the timely adoption of relief measures, and to some extent also to the discretion exercised by magistrates in the infliction of punishments for petty thefts which had their origin in the necessity which knows no law. During the scarcity of 1897 there was a rush to the jails, which gave rise to the assumption that the people recognised prison as the most comfortable place in the circumstances. The experiences of last year, however, lead to the more natural conclusion that crime is not considered the key to a home of plenty but, that when all else fails, theft is the only resort to secure the food that will keep body and soul together. The financial results of the working of the various jail factories was satisfactory. Major Buchanan's plan for the construction of cubicles has been sanctioned and in several of the jails that work is in progress. In district jails attention has been directed, first of all, to the provision of cubicles for the confinement of juveniles at night.

THE hot weather has practically driven the plague out of the Bombay Presidency. As is shown by the latest returns, out of 173 cases reported during the week 139 occurred in Bombay city, and of the 136 deaths the city claims 105. The disease only prevailed in ten districts, no less than thirty-one being entirely free. Among the latter is Aden. The most noticeable feature of the report is the death of a European of plague in Bombay city. The districts where plague is now prevalent, though only slightly at the worst, are Karachi, where there were three attacks and seven deaths, Taana with 14 cases and eight deaths, Kolaba one fatal case, Ratnagiri two fatal cases, Belgaum five, Kathiawar two, Cutch two, and Janjira two cases and one death. The percentage of recoveries has improved, and were it not for the advent of cholera there would be reason to expect more satisfactory vital statistics.

THE Government of India has directed that the survery operations in connection with the line of railway proposed to be constructed from Kalikiri, on the Pakala-Dharmavaram section of the South Indian Railway, to Rajachoti (32 miles, metre gauge) is to be begun at once.

ADMIRAL the Hon'ble Sir E. R. Fremantle is relieving the monotony of unemployment by visiting the Far East, in the waters of which he was Naval Commander-in-Chief from 1892-95, and took considerable interest in the development of our great naval base at Hong Kong, at which place he was staying during the past month.

REAR-ADMIRAL the Hon. T. S. Brand, in a letter to the "Daily Chronicle" refers to the inadequacy of our Naval Reserves, and suggests that, as the value of Volunteers for Army service abroad has been unquestionably demonstrated in the South African campaign, the Royal Navy should be similarly dealt with, and a Volunteer force, sufficient to meet the wants of our Fleet in case of a national emergency, be organised without delay. He means, we assume, a rehabilitation of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers.

CAPTAIN F. C. MARSH of the Border Regiment has addressed the following letter dated Bareilly, N.-W. P., 24th May, 1900, to Messrs. Scrubb & Co.:—"Dear Sirs,—Yesterday evening I was stung on the foot by a scorpion which was concealed in my bath sponge, but thanks to an immediate and vigorous application of your excellent "Cloudy Ammonia," both the pain and swelling were greatly reduced and to-day, beyond a slight soreness, there are no ill effects whatever. I send you this line as I think you will be interested in the success of your Ammonia as a cure for the stings of insects larger than the familiar mosquitto."

THE Civil and Veterinary Department are now framing a scheme for breeding and raising mules at Kashmir.

IT is understood that the relief of all British Regiments in India will be held in abeyance until the close of the South African war.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ESMOND WHITE, 1st Madras Pioneers, has been appointed Principal Medical Officer with the Line of Communication troops of the China Force.

IN Calcutta on Sunday the total mortality was returned as 74. There were 11 fresh cases of plague recorded and the same number of deaths from that cause.

THE Government of India has refused to grant an increase of pay on a representation from a number of Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants in the Indian Marine.

THE 22nd Bombay Infantry, which reached Allahabad on Monday en route for Calcutta, are to be detained in the rest camp at Allahabad until Friday before resuming their journey.

THE net profit of the Oudh Commercial Banks Limited, for the half-year ending the 30th June, including the previous balance, is Rs. 72,364, on of which Rs. 15,000 will be paid as a dividend at 10 per cent., Rs. 10,000 will be passed to the reserve, raising it to Rs. 1,80,000 and Rs. 2,000 to the bad debt fund. The surplus Rs. 45,364 will be carried forward. The working capital now exceeds Rs. 22,00,000.

PARTICULAR care is being paid to the fittings in the transports for China which will carry the horses and mules. The experience gained in connection with the regiments of cavalry, batteries of artillery and remounts sent to South Africa is now being utilised, and the defects in the fittings will be remedied. This is the more imperative as the transports from Karachi, Bombay and Calcutta will have to face the monsoon in more or less strength.

STAFF COMMANDER C. R. H. Robinson, of the Wye, arrived at Madeira on the 25th May. The mishap to this vessel, which we mentioned last week, did not happen at sea, but occurred as she was being anchored at Funchal. When the engines were reversed the machinery was brought to a standstill, and it was found that the sternpost was fractured in three places, the rudder thrown out, and the pintle cracked. The "Minerva," which was despatched from Gibraltar to her assistance, reached the island on the 29th May, and will tow her to England.

THE Judges of the Supreme Court at Colombo have delivered judgment in the case LeMesurier vs. the Attorney-General, the suit in which the ex-Civil Servant claimed damages for dismissal. The case was dismissed as hopeless. The Chief Justice held that the Secretary of State adopted and ratified the act of the Lieutenant-Governor in dismissing the appellant. Mr. Justice Moncrieff held that Mr. LeMesurier held office during Her Majesty's pleasure, and Mr. Justice Brown sees no reason for altering his view which he had expressed as District Judge in the case.

A CURIOUS instance of the irony of fate may be witnessed just now at the Docks, where hundreds of Chinese carpenters, etc., are busily at work preparing the transports to carry the enemies of their own country to their destination at Hong Kong.

THE following telegram with reference to the tea crop in the various districts has been despatched by the General Committee of the Indian Tea Association in Calcutta to the Committee of the Association in London, viz:—Assam: Outturn last month about normal. Tezpur, Nowgong poor, prospects favourable. Cachar: Outturn last month about normal, immediate prospects fair. Sylhet: Outturn last month poor. Duars and Terai: Outturn last month poor, weather unfavourable Darjilling: Outturn last month poor, blight is now not severe.

THE Allahabad Bank, Limited, has declared a dividend and bonus for the half-year ending 30th June at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum. The divisible profit for the half year (including the balance from former account) amount to Rs. 1,85,000. It is proposed to add Rs. 50,000 to the Reserve Fund, thus increasing that fund to Rs. 9,50,000: Rs. 37,500 to the Contingency and Pension Funds; and to carry the balance of Rs. 60,000 to next account. The working capital of the Bank has increased during the past six months from Rs. 2,22,51,000 to Rs. 2,34,51,000, an increase of twelve lakhs

STAFF COMMANDER C. D. A. Morshead, of the Benbow, has retired at the age of fifty, and assumes the rank of Captain. This leaves twenty-three officers on the active list of Staff-Commanders. As the youngest is about forty-seven years of age, it will take eight years to wipe out the old navigating branch, supposing that any remain until the compulsory age for retirement.

THE loyalty of the Punjab Chiefs, recently so strikingly exemplified in the gifts of horses, &c., for South Africa, writes the Lahore paper, is again manifesting itself in connection with the crisis in China. We have already mentioned the offer of the rulers of Nabha and Maler Kotla. Now we have to add to them the names of the Maharaja of Patiala and Raja of Kapurthala, who both offer the services of their troops in China (the latter telegraphing from Europe). The Maharaja of Patiala also offers his own personal services at the front.

LIEUTENANT TISSOT, of the French Navy, is conducting experiments with wireless telegraphy, apparently with some success. The "Moniteur de la Flotte" remarking that it has often been objected that in using Hertzian waves in such telegraphy there is a danger when messages are directed at the same time from two transmitters to the same receiver, confusion will result. In a general way, we are told, this is not the case. The Massena was engaged recently in communicating with the shore when the Friant entered the harbour and also made a communication. The two messages were read without difficulty. It is, therefore, asserted that the French Navy is well on the way to make a satisfactory employment of wireless telegraphy.

A SERIO-COMIC instance of the red tapeism prevailing at the War Office is afforded by the following case:—A lady residing at Kidderpur, Calcutta, hearing from a private source that her husband has been killed in action in Natal wrote to the War Office for confirmation of this report. By last mail she received a formal reply to the effect that her husband, who was attached to the Imperial Light Horse, had been killed in action at the relief of Ladysmith on the 6th January last. So far so good, but a printed form was enclosed with the letter in which the following questions are asked:—"Who was your husband? What regiment did he belong to? Where is he stationed now? Where was he last heard of? If dead, where did he die? What is your object in enquiring about him? and some twenty or thirty other questions of similar nature. The document concluded by stating that unless these questions were answered fully, the applicant need expect no reply! Who would have thought the War Office had so much humour?

ON May 24 the Czar performed the ceremony of laying down the silver keel plates of the battleships Borodino and Imperator Alexander III., which are building respectively at the New Admiralty and Baltic Yards. On the same day the battleship Pobieda (Victory) was launched at the Baltic Yard, and the protected cruiser Aurora, a sister of the Diana and Pallada, at Galerny Island. The following are particulars of the Borodino and Alexander III., as given by the "Kronstadtski Viestnik":—The Berdino was begun on May 26 1899; her length between perpendiculars will be 397ft.; beam, 76ft; displacement, 13,569 tons; engines, 16,300 i.h.p.; speed, 18 knots. The Imperator Alexander III. was began on September 5, 1899; her length over all will be 398ft.; between perpendiculars, 376ft.; beam, 76ft.; draught on an even keel, 26ft.; displacement, 13,516 tons; engines, 15,800 i.h.p.; capacity of coal bunkers, 1,250 tons; speed, 18 knots. She will probably be launched in the spring of 1901.

THE Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has appointed Mr. Henry Arthur Cooke, Mr. John C. Milligan, Mr. E. Seymour Bell, and Mr. E. H. Melville to be British commercial agents in Russia, Switzerland, the United States, and Central America respectively, for an experimental period of two years. Mr. Cooke's address is Malo-Znamenski per., House Mishin 2, Moscow. The headquarters of the other commercial agents have been fixed at Zurich, Chicago, and Guatemala. The business of the agents will consist in watching and reporting on the commerce, industries, and products of special districts, and in answering inquiries on commercial subjects. Communications intended for the commercial agents may be addressed to her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg or Washington, or her Majesty's Minister at Berne or Guatemala, as the case may require, in order that the proper fee may be assessed and levied. The following is the scale of fees to be charged by her Majesty's diplomatic missions in consideration of services rendered by commercial agents in making inquiries for private firms:—For ordinary inquiries, 5s.; for inquiries involving reports as to trades or individuals, 1l. 1s.; for extended inquiries at the discretion of the Ambassador or Minister, not in any case to exceed three months, 2l. 2s. to 5l 5s. If journeys are undertaken the fees will be:—(1) For agent's services per day, 1l. 1s.; (2) for agent's services for every broken day, 10s. 6d.; (3) subsistence per night, 1l. 1s., together with actual expenses of locomotion.

PARTICULARS have been received of the Japanese Naval Manœuvres, the first ever held, which took place at the end of April. Of course, the most remarkable feature was the fact that Japan was in a position at such a time to bring together a naval force so powerful. Fifty vessels were engaged—including five battleships, thirteen cruisers, one torpedo depot-ship, one torpedo gunboat, ten destroyers, and seventeen torpedo boats. All, with the exception of the torpedo depot-ship, were of high speed and modern construction, and they represented a fleet equal in fighting capacity to the combined Far Eastern squadrons of any three Occidental Powers, Great Britain alone excepted. It has been pointed out that the ability displayed by the Japanese in handling their vessels at sea is very remarkable, for, during the thirty years which have elapsed since their new navy began to be formed not a single ship has been lost through faulty seamenship. Great credit is evidently due, for, according to the *Times'* correspondent, there was absolute freedom during the manœuvres from mishaps. Great secrecy attended the plan of operations. One squadron defended the inland sea; another attempted to force an entry. Victory rested with the former after an animated contest, of which night attacks by torpedo craft constituted a feature. It is understood that everything is believed to have worked smoothly and that the machinery of mobilization proved altogether efficient, though, for the reason already stated, it is not possible to speak with certainty as to these points. The sum of the public's knowledge is that after a week's manœuvres, which were not marred by any shadow of accident, the whole fleet of fifty vessels assembled safely in Kobe Harbour, and were there marshalled in four lines for the inspection of the Emperor, who, on April 30 entered the port in the Asama (first-class cruiser), and steamed slowly down the centre of the array, the crews of the various ships manning the yards and cheering lustily as his Majesty passed. The Emperor had been present during a great part of the manœuvres.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR ON THE PEKING MURDER.

LI-HUNG-CHANG MAKES FOR PEACE.

THE SITUATION AT PEKING.

LONDON, JULY 4.

According to accounts from bystanders the Emperor William in addressing his Marines was most vehement when referring to the murder of the German Minister at Peking and repeated the word vengeance three times.

[In the debate on the German Navy Bill the other day, Count von Bulow, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, declared that the policy of the Emperor and of the Imperial Government was determined solely by national considerations, and they were pursuing only German aims. The policy of a great country could be influenced neither by sympathy nor by antipathy, and their policy could only be guided from the standpoint of the interests of Germany as a whole, with calm and careful consideration of the question of the direction in which the real advantage of Germany pointed, and from what side disadvantages threatened her. Adventurous and aggressive plans were very far from their minds, and such tendencies were in contradiction of the traditions of their policy and the character of the German people. They did not wish either to be pushed aside or to fall under the wheels. They wished to have security, so that they might go on developing politically and economically untroubled and in peace.]

Li-Hung-Chang has assured the American Consul at Canton that he is issuing a strong proclamation commanding the preservation of peace and will protect foreigners as far as possible.

It is reported that two of the Legations at Peking were still standing on the 27th, and that the Emperor and Empress were prisoners in the Palace.

Prince Tuan and the Boxers control everything, and complete anarchy prevails in the streets.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

A GERMAN BRIGADE FOR CHINA.

LONDON, JULY 3.

A German Brigade of all arms composed of Volunteers from the Army is being formed for service in China.

THE EMPEROR'S ADDRESS TO THE MARINES.

The Emperor William, addressing the Marines, before they sailed for China, said a crime of horrifying barbarity demands vengeance and he will not rest until the German and allied flags are planted on the walls of Peking.

[The Marines go for their baptism of fire. They belong to the Navy for which Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, the other day said, had long been wanted in Germany. He added: "Fifty years ago enthusiasm for the Navy prevailed among the German people, but the Governments of the German Federation, with the exception of Prussia, adopted an adverse attitude towards it. The history of the past century showed that the cry for a fleet was continually to the fore whenever the striving for a United Germany made itself felt. The conditions of a small State were not sufficient for the German people. It was the idea of union which was the germ of the revolutionary movement of 1848. After the German Empire had been founded twenty years later, the demand for a Navy arose at once, and since then there had only been differences of opinion as to the size of the fleet. The thing was to ensure the existence of Germany as a commercial "world power." The German Empire must stand on its own feet, and it was this which made a strong navy a necessity. In asking them to plant the German or any other flag on the walls of Pekin, the German Emperor has set them a task of no small dimensions.]

DEBATE ON CHINA.

LONDON, JULY 4.

A debate took place in the House of Commons last night on the China question.

Mr. Brodrick deprecated any discussion in the present maze of uncertainty. Government, he said, had informed Japan that they hoped in view of her proximity she would be able to considerably supplement her contingents in China.

There was no reason to think that any Power had discouraged Japan.

The greatest desire of the Government was to preserve accord among the Powers.

DEPLORABLE NEWS FROM PEKING.

THE REVOLT SPREADS OVER THE WHOLE EMPIRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following telegrams from London, 3rd July:—

The anxiety as to the fate of Foreign Legations, Peking, is becoming daily more acute; and matters are by no means improved by the conflicting reports which are hourly reaching the European capitals from various sources.

The message which has caused the profound sensation is one that has just been received at Tientsin from the second Secretary of German Legation at Peking, addressed to the Commander of the European troops. It states:—"Situation simply desperate. Hasten." The fact that message is countersigned by Sir Robert Hart, Director of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, lends it additional import. The message was despatched from Peking on the 24th June and was brought to Tientsin by a native runner.

The German Admiral cables from Taku on the authority of a Chinese runner gives confirmation of the murder of the German Ambassador by the Chinese regulars, as he was proceeding to the Tsung-li-Yamen.

The runner declares that the Chinese quarter has been burnt down, and the Empress has fled. The Chinese regulars are in possession of the city and are determined to exterminate foreigners.

The revolt has spread all over the interior, and the situation is the most serious that the European Powers have yet had to face since treaty concessions.

The Boxer movement is fast developing into military conspiracy on a huge scale.

BOMBAY OFFICERS FOR SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 3.

The following are the Bombay Officers accompanying the regiments proceeding to China:—

22nd Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel Baillie, Captains Hatherell, Knatchbull and Nurse; Lieutenants Labertouche, Melville and Hutchinson; Second-Lieutenant McLaughlin; also Lieutenants Krickenbeck and Baker, from the 19th Bombay Infantry, and Casserby and Rudkin from the 20th Bombay Infantry.

26th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel Tulloch; Major Turner; Captains Parker, Rowlandson and Paul; Lieutenants Chitty, Orton, Chenevix-French, Ashburn, Woodhouse and James; also Lieutenant Holbrooke from the 24th Bombay Infantry.

30th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel Mayne; Majors Southey and Fowler; Captain Mennie; Lieutenants Eastwood, Palin, Anderson, Newcome and Adair; also Lieutenants Maxwell and Bayley from the 27th Infantry, and Hay from the 29th Bombay Infantry.

Captain Browne from 1st Central India Horse accompanies the 1st Bengal Lancers.

The Officers accompanying the China Force will be seconded in their regiments in India.

The organisation of a small railway section, to accompany Lieutenant Cowie with the China Force, is proceeding. Conductor C. E. Donaldson is attached to the Head-quarters Office of the Force, while Jemadar Jahandad Khan, 40th Pathans, goes as Orderly Officer to General Gaselee. No Chaplain accompanies the Force. Orders have been issued temporarily suspending voluntary retirements from the I.M.S. owing to the present scarcity of officers.

Amongst I.M.S. Officers, whose applications to retire are being held in abeyance under these orders, are Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Willcocks, Bengal; Major F. D. Hawkins, Civil Surgeon, Fategarh; and Major E. R. Da Costa, Madras.

It has been decided to despatch eight special service officers from India for duty in the various Treaty ports along the China Coast.

Lieutenant Warnesord, of the Bombay Political Department, is seconded in the 44th Gurkhas.

All leave, except on medical certificate, is closed for the Indian Medical Service officers owing to the demands made upon the Service for famine work in India and the expeditionary force for China.

Captain Broome, 29th Bombay Infantry, officiates as D. A. A. G., Bombay Command, vice Houison-Crawford proceeding to China.

SAILING POSTPONED.

The China transports sailings are postponed as follows:—Uganda, Umta and Nawab to the 6th; Itaura and Warora to the 7th; Wardha and Patiala to the 9th and Vadala to the 10th.

Captain Edwardes, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, officiates as D.A.A.G., Bombay Command, vice Hoghton, posted to army Head-quarters.

Captain Vincent, 7th Bombay Lancers, becomes extra D.A.A.G., Bombay, for embarkation of the China Force.

SUSPENSION OF CIPHER TELEGRAMS IN THE AMUR TERRITORY.

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

It is notified that the Russian Government announces that the exchange of private and commercial telegrams in cipher language for places in the Amur province is suspended, but those in transit will be forwarded without restriction, via Vladivostock. Telegrams, in the code language, private or commercial, are admitted for offices in the Amur territory only on the production of the code book by the sender and receiver, and transit telegrams are still without restrictions.

DESPATCH OF TROOPS FROM CALCUTTA.

The Transport Nuddea, with the 24th Punjab Infantry, General Stewart and staff, left Calcutta for Hongkong this morning.

ARRANGEMENTS IN BOMBAY.

We learn that the transport Virawa is practically complete and the Duke of Portland will also be ready to-day. Each vessel will take half a battalion of Native Infantry for Karachi, and sail on Saturday evening next. In addition two sections of Native Field Hospital will be embarked for China also 15 horses and 16 ponies in each vessel, and on arrival at Karachi the 26th Bombay Infantry will embark in Virawa and 30th B. I. in Duke of Portland. The vessels will then leave direct for China. The Ballaarat will sail on Sunday next, taking the 3rd Madras Infantry and two sections of Native Field Hospital No. 63 and 15 horses. All the second saloon and cabins have been removed to carry these troops. The vessel is practically complete except cleaning and painting. The Carthage arrives with the English mail on Saturday, and work will commence as soon as she is docked, pulling down 2nd saloon and cabins. She will carry the 2nd Brigade Staff, 2nd Brigade Supply Column, 1-2 Battalion Native Infantry, and possibly one section of Native Field Hospital, 129 horses and 23 ponies. The conversion of the Carthage into a transport will entail a large amount of work. The Government of India have wired asking the Bombay authorities to prepare the Carthage for use as a hospital ship after arrival in Hong Kong, all the fittings to be got ready here. This means fitting the ship for two distinct purposes. The Nowshera (B. I. Co.) has arrived and work will be commenced on her at once. She will carry half a battalion of Bombay Native Infantry, Section Field Hospital, 13 horses, 16 ponies and extra horses and ponies which are likely to require passage. She will sail with the Carthage. The R. I. M. S. Clive was to leave Durban yesterday for Bombay and in conjunction with the Lawada will take another Infantry Battalion. The latter vessel will not be here for some days. The Islanda will probably carry an Infantry Battalion if no other ships are available. Otherwise she will carry a coolie corps. The Upada, Nanking and two other vessels are also required for conveyance of coolie corps. The Canning arrives on Saturday and goes into Basin at Government Dockyard for coal, she will then proceed to the Prince's Dock to embark the company of Sappers and Miners. All the work is proceeding in a satisfactory and expeditious manner, being in the hands of the R. I. M. dockyard staff which has been largely augmented for the purpose, the whole in the absence of Mr. R. Watson, Chief Constructor, in Calcutta, being under the capable supervision of Mr. W. C. King, who has had an extensive experience of this class of work.

A cooly corps which has been mobilized at Mean Meer is ready to move to Bombay for embarkation but no ships are available. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Nowshera, 1,961 tons, Captain J. Stone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cochin in water ballast. The vessel will be surveyed to-day and if found suitable will be chartered as a transport.

It will not be a matter for surprise, remarks a contemporary, in case operations on a large scale in China become necessary, if considerably more troops are sent from India in the autumn. A Brigade Division of Artillery with a full brigade of Native Cavalry would seem to be required to make General Gaselee's Division thoroughly effective when the dry season sets in next September in Northern China. The Cavalry could be spared even now, but as regards the Field Artillery, some of the Batteries sent from India to South Africa should return before a Brigade Division is formed for China. The pacification of the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal will probably be completed by the end of next month, so the reduction in strength of the artillery now with Lord Roberts should be possible early in September.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, JULY 4.

General Hunter has occupied Frankfort unopposed, and General Clery has occupied Greylingstad.

[The back-flow to the Rand has commenced. The Chamber of Mines, whose head-quarters is at Capetown, have agreed upon 580 representatives of 131 leading mining and other companies, who will proceed to Johannesburg as soon as Lord Roberts state that it is possible to receive them. As many banking and other commercial representatives as possible will accompany them. Sir A. Milner states that he is doing all that is possible to facilitate re-opening of business, but is obliged to discourage the desire on the part of Uitlanders to return, as military exigencies will continue for some weeks to control the situation. The question of railway transport and food-supply constitutes for the moment a considerable difficulty, and must cause delay.]

THE KHEDIVE AT THE GUILDHALL.

The Khedive was received to-day at the Guildhall with full honors.

Lord Salisbury was present.

The Freedom of the City, in a gold casket, was presented to his Highness who in thanking the Lord Mayor said he was confident that his visit would strengthen the relation between Great Britain and Egypt and tend to develop their commercial interests already so strongly connected.

His Highness was enthusiastically received.

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

The Central Executive Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund have decided to distribute at once a further sum of Rs. 10,60,000. This brings the total amount up to Rs. 107,65,000 and leaves nearly four lakhs in hand. So far contributions have continued to come in freely, but it is feared that the stream must be expected to show signs of failing when favourable accounts of the monsoon reach foreign countries.

MELLINS' FOOD FOR THE FAMINE-STRICKEN.

Through the Lord Mayor of London's Fund 300 dozen cases of Mellins' Food have been presented to the Central Committee of the Indian Famine Fund. These have reached this country and applications for the supply of the article should be directed to the Central Committee, Calcutta.

THE POLICE TORTURE CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, JULY 4.

The case of ex-Daffadar Dwarka Prasad was again heard to-day. Few witnesses were examined, who spoke to the arrest of Dwarka Prasad and some investigations that were made with regard to the theft case leading to his arrest.

Mr. Inspector More deposed certain facts in connection with the inquiry instituted on the charge of torture being brought against the police. He said Dwarka Prasad was twice taken out of hospital. On the first occasion he limped somewhat and two days later he walked better. The beam, on which he was said to be tortured, he said, contained much undisturbed dust which could not have remained if the rope were put around it.

Dwarka Prasad's brother who was next examined said that the conflicting statements made at the enquiry before the Superintendent of Police, the Committing Magistrate and the Sessions Judge was owing to the great dread of the police.

The case was then adjourned.

THE STATE BALL.

The first ball of the season at Government House will take place on Wednesday next, the 11th instant.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, JULY 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Goloconda left here this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Rewa left here yesterday evening.

JULY 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Himalaya arrived here, from Colombo, this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 4.

Mail steamer Palawan, from Aden, arrived.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Franz, Ferdinand, from Bombay, for Japan, arrived at Colombo, on the afternoon of the 3rd inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugar 4 12-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
8 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	63 3-8
Bar Silver	28 1-4

RECRUDESCENCE OF PLAGUE IN BANGALORE.

After an interval of complete immunity from plague, dating from the 4th April last, there was a suspected case in Bangalore city on Monday which was not reported till death. A small local sensation was created, but the Plague Commissioner was quickly on the spot directing steps to prevent the spread of the infection.

At the Kanigal depot for horse-breeding there has also been slight recrudescence, 14 cases having occurred during the past two weeks.

THE KOLAR GOLD FIELDS.

It was practically decided at Saturday's meeting of the Mysore Council of Regency to appoint a European Deputy Commissioner for the Kolar Gold Fields District, Mr. Carr being transferred from the Kadur District to take up the appointment. At the same time the Durbar has sanctioned the appointment of a European Superintendent of Police for Kolar, and on the advice of Sir John Lambert, formerly Superintendent of Thagi and Dacoity, the Mining Companies have successfully applied to the Mysore Government for a re-organisation of the police system on the gold fields.

HARNESSING THE CAUVERY.

It was stated that in consequence of the possible famine in the Mysore Province this year the Cauvery electrical power scheme at Swasamudsun would be abandoned for the present. At the Council meeting on Saturday this was said to have been decided upon, but from enquiries in the proper official quarter it seems that so far from this being the case intimation has been received from England to the effect that the necessary agreements have been signed by the Kolar Mining Companies in London to work those enterprises in this province by electric power. Captain De Lotbiniere, R.E., the originator of the project, therefore may have to leave for England and America at any moment to conclude various contracts previously discussed by him in those parts on behalf of the Mysore Government.

THE NEW LOAN.

THE following is the result of the three crores Loan at three and a-half per cent. advertised in the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary of 6th June:—

	Rs.
Aggregate amount of Tenders	393,10,400
Minimum rate of accepted Tenders	93·8
Tenders at that rate received per cent.	14·41
Total amount of accepted Tenders	300,00,000
Total amount to be received by Govt.	282,01,823-2
Average rate at which Loan is issued	94·0-1-17

The following is a list of persons whose tenders are accepted:—

Abdoolabhoy and Joomabhoy Lalljee.
Ahmedbhoy Somjee.
Anundji Nanji.
Ardeshir Pestonji Setna.
Bank of Bombay.
Bhaidas Goolabdas.
Bapalal Maneklal Mehta.
Bhagwanlal Jeewanlal.
Cawasji Byramji Divecha
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
Chotalal Narotamdas.
Dadabhoy Hassumji Mistry.
Dinshaw M. Mapla.
Dhanjishaw Framji Bamjee.
Dorabji Framji.
Dorabji Muncherji Aunwalla.
Dwarkadas Dharamsi.
Ebrahim Haji Haroon.
Empire of India Assurance Company.
Framji Edulji Davar.
Framji Sons and Co.
Haji Esmael Haji Haroon
Hajeebhoy Laljee.
Henriques, Placido H.
Jehangir Rustomjee Divecha.
Jutha H. Desai.
Madhowji Pitamber.
Maganlal Purshotamdas.
Mayhew, William Garrod
Munchershaw Sorabjee Vakharia.
Meikle, H. G. W., Acting Manager, Oriental Govt. Sec. Life Assurance Co., Limited.
National Bank of India.
Pirozshaw Dhunjibhoy Panwalivala.
Purbhoodas Jeevandas.
Purshotam Pranvalabh.
Pinto, L. J.
Rattansee Premjee.
R. P. Shroff.
Sassoon, E. D.
Seewnarayen Dhunroop.
Sivlal Motilal.
Sorabji Shapurji Patel.
Thakoordas Jugjiwandas
Thawardas Isurdas.
Tribhowandas Jumnadas.
Vassanji Nathu.
Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

THE GUN-CARRIAGE FACTORY STRIKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice in your issues of the 3rd and 4th instant, what purports to be correct accounts of a "strike in the Gun-Carriage Factory" and of its ending. As neither the Superintendent nor his permanent staff are allowed to give information on departmental matters to the public press, the accounts in question must have emanated from some of the workmen themselves, and to avoid misleading the public, I think, this fact, should have been stated.—Yours, &c.,

H. A. YOUNG, Captain, R. A.,
Offg. Supdt., Gun-Carriage Fy., Bombay.
Gun Carriage Factory, July 4.

LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE AT POONA.

ON Tuesday evening, says the Poona paper, there was an enormous gathering in the City of Poona, at the Reay Market, at which their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote were present, when food consisting of rice and seera was distributed to many thousands of hungry people. At the principal entrance to the Reay Market, many hundreds of school children were ranged, the boys on one side, the girls facing; they sang with great gusto and widely opened mouths, the Maratha version of the "God Save the Queen," when their Excellencies arrived accompanied by Captain J. G Greig, A.-D.-C. Sweetmeats were afterwards distributed to the children. Their Excellencies passed across the market, and on the further side a "dais" had been erected and seats provided. After greeting those present their Excellencies were piloted by Sirdar D. Pudumjee and others round the crowd of some 12,000 diners,—at least that number of leaf plates had been distributed; but by the number of children, sandwiched in between the grown up persons, the total was probably far greater. Seated on the ground with their large leaves in front piled up with rice, a yellow decoction was poured out into all kinds of receptacles—old marmalade tins, pieces of cocoanut shells, and other articles. Rice was distributed in baskets and in wheel trucks, and plenty seemed the order of the day. The food was cooked by high castemen so that all could eat. After a time their Excellencies took their seats on the dais when Mr. Ramnarayen garlanded them, and presented them with bouquets. Then the usual distribution of flowers, etc, took place and a little later their Excellencies left.

THE LATE DR. J. GERSON DA CUNHA.

THE funeral of the late Dr. Da Cunha, which took place yesterday morning at Matconga, was largely attended. As the deceased was under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Damaun, his remains were interred in the chapel of Matconga Cemetery. The cortege left the residence of the deceased at Wandby Road, Fort, at 7-15 in the morning, and arrived at the cemetery about an hour and a half later, followed by a number of carriages containing his numerous friends and their families. The coffin was removed from the hearse and carried into the chapel, Dr. L. P. Rozario, Mr. F. H. Soares, Mr. S. J. De Souza and Dr. Bejonji Nowroji acting as pall-bearers. The coffin was met at the entrance of the cemetery by the Rev. Father M. Faria, officiating Vicar General and Governor of the Diocese, who conducted the burial service. After the hymns were sung the coffin, which was covered with floral wreaths, was lowered into the grave. Amongst those present were—Brigade Surgeon Lieut.-Col. G. Waters, Mr. W. Nicholls, Mr. F. H. Soares, Dr. L. P. Rozario, Vice-Consul for Portugal, Dr. A. De Gama, attached to the Plague Department, Dr. Bejonji Nowroji, Mr. S. J. DeSouza, the Rev. Father Walrath, the Rev. F. X. Dias, the Rev. J. Ribeiro, the Rev. J. Coutinho; Messrs. J. Lorenco, A. J. Evans, and A. Johnstone and others.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

THE second mounted sports meeting of the season was held yesterday evening on the Maidan, before a fairly large attendance of onlookers. The sport provided was of a fairly interesting order. In the jumping competitions a couple of riders came off, and one of them Mr. Oldham, fell heavily, his horse afterwards bolting. The Time Race, for which 75 seconds had been fixed, was won by the last man, Mr. Foulkes, who almost judged the time and pace accurately, covering the distance in 73 seconds. The riders who passed the post first were not waiters as they did the distance probably in something less than half the time allowed. A couple of showers fell during the evening. Details:—

TENT-PEGGING:—Horses—1 Mr. H. Symons, 12 pts.; 2 Mr. Procter, 11 pts Ponies—1 Mr. Paleologus, 12 pts.; 2 Mr. P. G. Brown, 9 pts.

JUMPING COMPETITION:—Horses—1 Mr. Procter-Ponies—1 Mr. Dalzleish; 2 Mr. Rome.

TIME RACE.—Competitors to ride given course, the one finishing nearest to given time to win. Competitors will be told given time (75 secs) before starting. They may not carry a watch nor ask the time from any one,

Mr Foulkes, 73 secs	1
Mr Barwick, 51 secs	2

NEEDLE AND THREAD RACE.—(Ladies' Nomination.) Gentlemen to ride a given course to where ladies are standing, carrying a piece of thread, calico and a button, dismount, thread a needle which will be given them by nominatrix who will then sew the button on the calico, mount and return over same course. Button must be properly sewn on and must be handed to judges after arrival at winning post. Gentlemen must dismount 20 yards before reaching ladies, where syces will be standing.

Mr J Bean, nominated by Mrs Duff	1
Mr P G Brown, nominated by Mrs Stranack	2

PONY SCURRY:—About 2 1-2 furlongs. Catch-weights. All start at Scratch.

Lieut Courage's	Owner 1
Mr Foulkes' Patrick	Mr Brown 2
Mr Balderstone's	Owner 3

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

THE following are the names of the players for the Rugby game this evening:—Colours—Back,—A. Graham Simpson; three-quarter backs, Arnot, W. Reid, Forbes Skene and Cole; half-backs, Glynton and Tucker; forwards, Moore, Byes, Soanks, Harman, Ferrier, Morland, Browne and Sheepshanks. White,—Back, Gilman; three quarter-backs, Hebblethwaite, Vines, Balderstone and C. Reid; half-backs, Gordon and Scrymgeour; forwards, Thornton, Kensington, Parmenter, Cadell, Turner, Francis Stevens and Hewson.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

MR. MULJI B. BARBHAYA presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall. There were also present: Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Messrs. James MacDonald, Hartley-Kennedy, G. Lund, Fazulbhoy Visram, Sundernath D. Khote, K. N. Wadia, Drs. Ismail Jan Mahomed, N. N. Katrack, A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Municipal Secretary.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, dated the 26th June, requesting sanction to the payment to the Municipal solicitors of Rs. 16,133-3-0 being the expenditure incurred by them in excess of the grant of Rs.10,000 provided in the budget for the year 1898-99 for the amendment of the Municipal Act. The Commissioner stated that the total expenditure incurred by the solicitors amounted to Rs. 26,133-3-0. He also forwarded a letter from the solicitors, dated the 8th June, on the subject. We give below the concluding portion of their letter:—We must confess that when we were asked to undertake the work of preparing the amendments, we did not fully appreciate the magnitude of the task that was before us; it was, as it turned out, nothing short of a revision of the Act, from beginning to end, involving very extensive re-drafting and amendments with very numerous additions to be worked in. When we realised this it became evident that having regard to the exigencies of our business it would be absolutely impossible for Mr. Crawford to carry out the work without efficient assistance, he accordingly, as you are aware, placed the work of preliminary drafting in the hands of Mr. Jardine, but it soon became manifest that, while the former could not afford the time to do all the work himself, the latter had not, on the papers which were before us, sufficient material, nor had he indeed the experience of the practical working of the Act, and of the requirements to be provided for, which were essentially necessary. To supplement this latter deficiency by way of satisfactory written instructions would have meant a vast amount of labour which even then could not possibly have sufficed, so in the result Mr. Jardine and Mr. Crawford had to work to a great extent together, and in this way the work was got through in much shorter time than it would have been in the hands of one person alone. We regret that owing to the other business arrangements of both it has only been possible to make much satisfactory progress during vacations or times when we have been able to devote ourselves exclusively to the work, but this could not under the circumstances be helped. Mr. Jardine's fees in terms of a special arrangement come to with him (based on the time he has been engaged) amount to Rs. 11,280. Our charges must also depend on the time Mr. Crawford has had to devote to the work; he has been exclusively engaged on it for 68 days which we charge for at the rate of Rs. 200 a day (the rate which Mr. Crawford informed Mr. Snow he would have to charge). In addition to this we have incurred actual expenses on printing) &c. to the aggregate amount of Rs. 1,253-3-0, thus making at total of Rs.26,133-3-0. We enclose a formal statement of the charges and would add that, we treat them as inclusive of correspondence, attendance and innumerable odd hours and half hours which have been given up by Mr. Crawford to this work outside the days charged for, and also as inclusive of clerk's work, of which in one way and another there has been a great deal. We understand a grant of Rs. 10,000 has been made towards these costs, and we shall feel obliged if you kindly favour us with a cheque for that amount as early as convenient and ask the Corporation to sanction a special grant for the balance.

Dr. Katrak moved that the consideration of the letter be postponed; and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish to the Standing Committee information about Mr. Jardine's fees, and to inform them whether it was definitely arranged that Mr. Crawford should get Rs, 200 a day and that Mr. Jardine should be engaged, and also what remuneration was fixed for Mr. Jardine.

The proposition having been only seconded.

Dr. Viegas remarked that the Municipal Commissioner, whether it was Mr. Harvey or his predecessor Mr. Snow, had exceeded his power in incurring such a heavy liability as Rs. 16,000 without the previous consent of either the Corporation or the Standing Committee. It was the duty of the Commissioner to have gone to the Corporation or at least the Standing Committee, and laid all the facts before them. If the Corporation had then thought that the amendment of the Act was to be pushed through, the whole responsibility would have rested with them.

The proposition was agreed to.

CONDITION OF WATER-SUPPLY.

The Committee considered letter from the Commissioner, dated the 26th June, 1900, forwarding, with reference to Standing Committee's resolution, dated the 18th April, 1900, copies of reports from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water-Works, and the Executive Engineer, respectively, on the several points referred to in the accompaniments to his memorandum, No. 797, dated the 10th April, 1900, regarding the condition of the Bombay Water-Supply.

The Executive Engineer in his report stated; "Briefly the points referred to are as follows:—(a) Existence of a large quantity of vegetation in the Tansa Lake; (b) non-existence of means of emptying the Tansa Lake when necessary; (c) situation of the outlet of the Tansa Lake with reference to the position of the dam and bungalow; (d) presence of a large quantity of albuminoid ammonia in the Tansa, Vehar, and Tulsi waters; (e) objectionable positions of water mains across drains in the City; and (f) existence of service pipes in house gullies. As regards (a) it may be stated that it is now too late in the season to have the vegetation removed from this and other lakes. Besides this it would be practically impossible to totally prevent the growth of vegetation in such situations. You have already sanctioned a grant for the removal of as much vegetation from the Vehar Lake as possible, and the work is in progress. As regards point (b) I agree with the Dy. Executive Engineer, Water Works, that it would be practically impossible to provide an emptying sluice now, nor would it be possible were it provided, to interrupt the supply to the town for the lengthy period necessary to empty and refill the lake. It would, however, be advisable and possible to provide overflow syphons at the several lakes; so that instead of letting out the surface water overflow when the lakes are full, it would be possible to discharge the surplus waters from a lower level instead of, as at present, from the top. Estimates for carrying out these works have been called for and will shortly be submitted. Regarding point (c) it may be stated that the placing of the outlet in the middle of the dam would have been very expensive and would not have been commensurate with the advantage to be gained. As regards (d) the large quantity of albuminoid ammonia is probably due to the fact of the water being now abnormally low. As pointed out by Dr. Cayley, however, this impurity is due to vegetables and not to animal contamination, and is got rid of to a very large extent by filtration in the case of Vehar and Tulsi waters, and by aeration in the conduit in the case of Tansa water." As regards (e) I agree with the views of the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, expressed in his No. 935 of 25th April, 1900. With the exception of small portions of the mains in the elevated parts of the City, the mains are always under pressure, although a low one for the greater portion of a day, and there is no change of negative pressures occurring in the latter. In the particular case of a pipe crossing a drain at Colaba, it may be stated that there is no joint near the point where it crosses and there is not the least chance of the sewage getting into the main. If, however, it be deemed desirable to lower or raise the pipes crossing the drains an estimate for the same will be submitted. Regarding (f) the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, reports, that whenever it is brought to the notice of his branch that service pipes are in such a position as that described steps are taken to have them raised. This is, however, not enough. Instead of waiting until some one points out the positions of the water pipes in house gullies, and then taking action, it would be advisable for the water branch to ascertain at once the positions of such pipes and to submit proposals, with estimates, for raising them."

The Commissioner's letter was recorded.

ACCEPTANCE OF TENDERS.

The Committee accepted the tender of Messrs. Turner, Hoare and Co. for the supply of four steam road rollers at the cost of Rs. 29,224-12-10.

The Committee adjourned after transacting some other business.

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN MENIALS.

THE Indian menials are at Balmoral, to the great discomfort of those members of the Royal establishment whose quarters are situate within nose-shot of their own. Some time ago it became necessary for some of the Queen's long suffering retinue to petition the Master of the Household for relief, in consequence of the rich variety and pungency of the odours produced by the Hindu chef on behalf of his little family. It is permitted to this functionary to go to the garden and to requisition any common or garden vegetables he may fancy for the construction of his savoury messes. And he is understood to have used in conversation a choice blend of Hindustani on one occasion because he was out instantly provided with some stinking weed or other that grows on the bank of the Ganges, and in his opinion ought to grow in England also.

The unpleasantness which formerly arose from the contiguity of the Oriental "menage" at Balmoral has been overcome by the erection of a bungalow in the grounds for the special benefit of the Munshi and Mrs. Abdul. The haughty Karim himself has been spending an enjoyable winter season on India's coral strand revisiting his numerous relations.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE 'BOXER' TROUBLES.

CONFLICT WITH IMPERIAL TROOPS.

MORE MISSIONARIES MURDERED.

[Complied from the China papers of June 11 to June 18.]

Shanghai, June 8.

GENERAL NIEH, commanding three thousand Imperial troops, is guarding the railway line between Tientsin and Peking. Yesterday the Imperial troops and the Boxers came into conflict and General Nieh reports that hundreds of the rebels were killed. This report of the slaughter of the Boxers is not believed. An Imperial Edict has been issued couched in terms of sympathy with the Boxers and condoning with them in their troubles. The Edict blames the wicked nature of the Christians against whose machinations the Boxers combined in self-defence. The Tsungli Yamen has refused transport by the railway to Peking to further reinforcements of Legation Guards. Lofa Station has been burned to the ground.

Shanghai, June 9.

Information has been received of the destruction by fire of Paoting-fu. The Railway service from Tientsin to Peking has been finally stopped, and matters are increasing in seriousness. The English missionaries at Peking have sought refuge in the Legation. An Imperial edict issued on Wednesday encourages the Boxers to proceed in their endeavours. Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister at Peking, telegraphs to Consul-General Warren confirming the worst view of the situation.

THE MARCH OF TROOPS TO THE CAPITAL.

Shanghai, June 11.

It is reported that four thousands more Russian troops have been landed from the warships at Tongku to-day, and a marching to Peking. Yesterday, the British Admiral, Sir E. H. Seymour and 834 of a mixed Naval Brigade, of whom 400 were from the British ships at Taku, forced a passage to Peking in a train with guns mounted. The Foreign Ministers no longer consult with the Chinese Government as to the suppression of the Boxers. It is recognised that the Chinese Government has become a dead letter. The Boxers are reported to have attacked Chefoo on Saturday, but no details are forthcoming. Foreign troops are engaged in guarding the engineers engaged in repairing he railway line from Tientsin to Peking. It is believed that the division of China by the Powers has commenced.

HONGKONG TROOPS IN READINESS.

It was rumoured on Saturday night and Sunday that about a thousand men were to be drawn from the troops stationed in Hongkong to be sent North to the scene of the Boxer outrages. As a matter of fact we believe the men were confined to Barracks on Saturday night and on Sunday went through the necessary medical inspection prior to campaigning. It was reported that 300 men would be drawn from the 2nd Battalion Royal Welch Fusiliers, 300 from the Hongkong Regiment and the balance from the Asiatic Artillery and the Engineers. On inquiry this afternoon Major-General Gascoigne informed our representative that nothing definite had as yet been settled in the matter, but meantime the men were being held in readiness to go North on the shortest notice.—*China Mail*, June 18.

ACTIVITY AT THE LEGATIONS.

THE SAFETY OF CHRISTIANS.

Peking, June 2.

Peking still exists. Not only among foreigners, but among a large number of the most respectable Chinese there is joy over the advent of 340 marines to guard the Legations. There may be work for them outside, for the Boxers are by no means extinguished, moreover, the Manchu and Chinese soldiers appointed to preserve the peace, are most of them far likelier to take pleasure in breaking it. Many of them are disciples of the Boxer professors who came from Shantung, and are distrusted by Chinese as much as by foreigners.

For the last 10 days the Legations have been busy, a little rust has been rubbed off the bearings of the machinery of the Tsung Li Yamen, and a vast amount of annoyance inflicted on the Empress-Dowager and her bigoted advisers.

We hear less lately about the wisdom and virtue of the Empress-Dowager and some very warm admirers of the 'dear old lady' have been soundly converted from the error of their ways.

The Catholic authorities of the City affirmed that they had clear and complete evidence of a determination on the part of the Boxers to destroy the Churches and butcher the Christians of Peking. The French Minister, M. Pichon, was the first to realise the actual state of affairs, and if the other diplomats had not continually resisted his proposals, the Guards would have been here earlier, the Chinese authorities would have been aroused, and the railway wrecking and burning would probably have been prevented. So far as this precious city is concerned, peace may be maintained, but outside its gates the Boxers are still supreme.

On the line from Peking to Pao-ting-fu many of the stations, houses, &c., have been destroyed and the rails torn up. The city of Cho-chow, 30 miles from this city, is practically in the hands of the Boxers, who parade the streets and shout imprecations on foreigners and all Chinese connected with them. Luckily no foreigners are there, and the Christians have nearly all fled to safer quarters.

Over a very large district the Boxers still roam from place to place, pillaging, burning and carrying on diabolical atrocities. Meanwhile, up to this moment the Chinese authorities have not made any resolute attempt to deal effectively with these outlaws, and unless the foreign Ministers exert themselves, further horrors may be expected. Meanwhile the Empress Dowager is this day amusing herself with grand theatricals in the Palace!

DESTRUCTION OF THE PEKING-TIENTSIN RAILWAY.

Peking, June 5.

The Boxer movement is growing in intensity and savagery. The numbers of the malcontents and their sympathisers here are greater than ever. It is felt that the climax is at hand; the arrival of the small bodies of foreign troops has seemingly exercised a

port of the troops has been receiving considerable attention and negotiations have been entered into with Messrs. Jardine. Matheson and Co. to secure the charter of the Indo-China steamer Hinsang. On enquiry at Messrs. Jardine's offices to-day we were informed that no definite arrangements had been arrived at with reference to the chartering of the vessel, but negotiations were proceeding. It is evident, however, that the negotiations are well advanced, for we understand the Naval Yard authorities have received instructions for the speedy fitting up of a merchants steamer for the transport of troops and the work has to be completed to allow of her departure on Friday.

Our representative called upon Colonel O'Gorman this afternoon, and obtained from him the statement 'everything was prepared, the men were ready and the ship was ready, but no definite instructions as to their departure had as yet been received.' The men are drawn as stated from each of the different corps in the Colony.

FOREIGN TROOPS IN ACTION.

Shanghai, June 13.

The Foreign troops marching to Peking were attacked yesterday, by a force of two thousand Boxers, who attempted to oppose their advance.

The troops opened fire and killed fifty of the Boxers, several being wounded.

There were no casualties amongst the foreigners.

A force of 1700 Russians left Tientsin last night in full marching order.

ALARMING SITUATION.

Peking, June 6.

Offers were made to China to suppress the 'Boxers' first by Russia, then by Japan. These have apparently been refused, and the great obstructionist, Chao Shuchao, has been sent on a secret mission to Paotingfu to investigate.

Tientsin, June 7.

Longfong and Langfco stations have been burnt. Seventy British marines are leaving to force a passage, taking with them machine guns and nine pounders. They may save the line. General Nieh, who is engaging the Boxers, reports 500 killed. Mdme. Astier and MM. Ossent and Cades have been killed. The last news from Paotingfu is alarming. The telegraph is now interrupted. A British gunboat guards Peltaho mills.

THE MURDER OF GENERAL YANG.

Dispatches received from Tientsin state that Brigadier-General Yang, who was ambused and murdered by Boxers at Laishui near Paotingfu recently, while *en route* to investigate a case of reported murder of Christians at Kaoli, is to be 'cashiered for disobedience of orders, in that he had been ordered "to investigate" and not to come to blows with the mob.' This was the same officer whom our correspondent at Tientsin in his last letter eulogised as a 'fine old soldier.' By rights Brigadier-General Yang's family should have been compensated by a grant of money and posthumous honours for him for having died doing his duty, but for the fact that he had disobeyed orders.' That the Boxers are secretly favoured by the powers that be in Peking has been again and again insisted upon in these columns, and what clearer proof can there be of this than this censure of Brigadier Yang?

FOREIGN TROOPS HAVE A SKIRMISH.

Telegraphic news has been received from native sources at Tientsin stating that on the 6th instant a skirmish occurred outside the native city between a party of supposed Boxers and a combined force of Russian, French, and Japanese marines, resulting in the defeat of the former, who left some twenty old men dead on the field. It is further stated that on that day there were 17 Russian and French vessels at Taku.

JAPANESE LEGATION OFFICIAL MURDERED

SHANGHAI, JUNE, 14.

Couriers have arrived at Tientsin from the capital and state that the situation is increasing in gravity. Sugiyama Akira, the Chancellor of the Japanese Legation, has been murdered by Manchu cavalry at the gates of the city. Chinese officers were spectators of the outrage and apparently made no endeavour to restrain the soldiers. All the Legations are regularly besieged and guns are pointed at the British Legation.

The Chinese are entrenching outside the city walls. Mr. E. H. Conger, the U. S. Minister, has reported to his Government on the extreme gravity of the situation and requested that two thousand American soldiers be sent.

The Japanese and Russian Ministers have also made requests for more troops.

THE REBELLION SPREADING.

Shanghai.

The French and English Mission stations at Yunnan-fu have been destroyed. The foreigners have sought safety in the Viceroy's Yamen. French troops are at Wengtse (Mengtse). An unconfirmed report comes from Tientsin that a certain Legation at the capital has been burnt and the Ministers killed. The report is not credited here.

MESSAGE FROM BRITISH MINISTER.

The following official telegram from Sir Claude Macdonald, H.B.M.'s Minister at Peking, to Mr. Pelham Warren, acting Consul-General, Shanghai, is published in the Northern press:—'The movement against foreigners has been allowed to grow to such an extent that it has resulted in the burning of railway stations and interruption of railway communication for five days. Two British missionaries and several foreigners have been murdered in the district near Peking in the country round numbers of converts have been murdered and pillaged and the chapels destroyed while in the capital itself British missionaries have been compelled to leave their houses and take refuge in the Legation, which is defended by 75 marines. 'The Chinese Government has been affected by these events so far as to send high officials to parley with the Boxers, but it does not show any intention to summarily suppress them. Probably it still has power to do so, but the Throne is strongly influenced by sympathy with the movement, and the spirit of the troops is doubtful. All well up to the present.'

THE SPREAD OF THE MOVEMENT.

Tientsin, June 7.

The train service is still failing; the Chinese cannot clear the line of the Boxers.

The Tsungli Yamen refuse our forces permission to go by rail, and they may go by boat.

A Courier mail service is being tried; the telegraph is working still.

More troop and guns are being landed.

General Nieh had a fight with the Boxers yesterday at Yangtsun.

Peking, June 8.—Encouraged by their successes and the popularity of the movement, the leaders of the Iho-Ch'uan have, it is reported, decided to hold all the cities and towns which they have captured, thereby becoming actual rebels against the Government. The latest report is that they have killed the sub-prefect of Cho-chou, an important city near Peking, and garrisoned the place against all comers. General Nieh's Chihli corps are mutinous and many have declared their sympathy with the Iho-Ch'uan.

THE YUNNAN-FU MISSIONS.

Hongkong, June 15.

As was stated in our special telegram last night the French and English mission stations at Yunnan-fu have been destroyed by rioters and the foreigners had souget safety in the Viceroy's Yamen. The China Inland Mission and the Bible Christian Mission have stations at Yunnan-fu, and the following appear in the directory as the representatives of the China Inland Mission at the beginning of the year:— Rev. O. and Mrs. Stevenson, Rev. A. H. Sanders, Rev. F. H. Rhodes, Misses Leffingwell, F. Campbell and M. E. Carsley, Rev E. J. and Mrs. Piper, and Mrs. Thorne; those of the Bible Christian Mission were Rev. F. J. and Mrs. Dymond, Rev. E. J. and Mrs. Piper, Rev. W. A. and Mrs. Grist and Mrs. Thorne, some therefore representing both Societies. The presence of French troops at Mengtse is no doubt ostensibly with a view of securing the safety of life and property, but the French have been vigorously spreading their influence in this province. The town of Mengtse is about six days' journey from the frontier of Tonkin at Laokay. The port was opened to trade by the Additional Convention of the French Treaty of Tientsin of the 25th April, 1891, signed at Pekin on 20th June, 1897. It is a considerable commercialemporium, and is becoming an important centre for the distribution of foreign goods imported *via* Tonkin. The French Consul hoisted his flag at Mengtse on the 30th April, 1899, and a new French Consulate was finished in 1893. On 22nd June, 1899, a riot occurred in the course of which the Customs House and French Consulate were looted. A railway from Laokay to Yunnan-fu via Mengtse is projected. Last year M. Doumer, the Governor General of Indo-China, paid a visit to the port.

HUNDREDS MURDERED AT PEKING.

INCENDIARY FIRES AT TIENTSIN.

Shanghai, June 16.

All the unprotected foreign buildings, including the Mission Stations, French Cathedral and Customs Mess at Peking, have been burned to the ground. The Legations are however unharmed. Hundreds of native Christians, foreigners and followers have been butchered. The situation at Tientsin is also alarming. Last night numerous incendiary fires were started in the native city and suburbs, and three Mission Stations have been destroyed. It is reported that the Foreign Ambassadors have demanded their passports. A report has also been received that the British bluejackets have been in conflict with the Chinese soldiers on the railway line, and many of the Chinese were killed. The wire to Tientsin has been destroyed since last night.

THE DIARIES OF THE PESHWAS.

TWENTY THOUSAND HISTORICAL PAGES.

JUSTICE.

THE proper administration of civil and criminal justice may well be regarded as a more decisive test of the efficiency and success of native rule than the collection of the land revenue, the cesses, and customs. Judged by this test, it must be said to the credit of the Brahmin Peshwas, that while they did not reconstitute any of the other departments of the State included in the Raj Mandal, they revived the office of the Nyayadhisha at Poona, and entrusted him with the fullest power in disposing civil and criminal cases, which, in the last resort, came up before the Poona Court by way of appeal, or original trial, or confirmation, from the Subordinate District officials.

RAMA SHASTRI.

This creation of the office of the Nyayadhisha appears to have taken place about the year 1760, and the choice of Rama Shastri for the post was a peculiarly happy one, and brought honour and credit to the Government. The office was continued after Rama Shastri's retirement, and seems to have been filled by equally learned men, the last of whom was Balkrishna Shastri Tokekar, who lived in the reign of Bajirao II. The general arrangement appears to have been that the Kamavisdar, besides his own revenue duties, had both civil and criminal powers attached to his office, and the proceeds of civil and criminal fine, up to a certain amount in petty cases of assault, theft, and similar offences, as also the payments made by the civil suitors who gained or lost their cases, formed a regular source of his income, though he had to account to the State for these receipts. All amounts of fine above the prescribed limit were credited to the State account. Besides the new chief court started at Poona, it further appears that small provincial courts with limited jurisdiction, to help the Kamavisdar or Subhedar were also established in some of the Districts.

CIVIL.

In civil cases, the fines paid by the successful suitor and his defeated antagonist were respectively called "Harki" and "Gunhegari," and the total of civil fines thus recovered seems to have been about 15 per cent. on the value of the matter in dispute, the Gunhegari being about twice the figure for the Harki.

MONEY SUITS.

In our modern sense of the word, small cause suits for the recovery of money due from debtors were very rare under Maratha rule. As the creditors generally enjoyed large powers of enforcing their dues, by detaining debtors, etc., the State-help was only required in the case of powerful persons, and in such cases 25 per cent. of the recoveries so made were claimed by the State as a charge for its help.

VATAN SUITS.

Civil litigation was chiefly confined to Vatan, Adoption, Partition, Partnership, Boundary disputes, and other cases of a like character. The decision was made to rest chiefly on the evidence of the witnesses on both sides, who were examinedunde the sanctios of the most effective oaths, and solemn asseverations on the waters of the sacred rivers. After the parties had stated their respective cases, the witnesses testimony wa first recorded, and then the men were called upon to choose their arbitrators from their own or neighbouring villages, and the decision of the Kamavisdars gave effect to the views of the arbitrators. In very rare cases, where the evidence was conflicting, or no evidence could be secured, recourse was had to ordeal, and the decision depended upon the result. Out of some seventy contested cases, the decisions in which are recorded at length in these diaries, the test of ordeal was made to regulate the verdict in six cases, and even in these six cases there were only two occasions when the parties challenged each other to the ordeal of fire. In the other four cases bathing in the river sufficed to bring out the truth. There was no room for the employment of pleaders. The parties had the right to carry their appeals to the head of the Government, who, if not satisfied with the arbitration, called on the parties to select a new Punch, to whom the case was referred. In all big civil cases, the decision appears to have been brought into force after reporting to the central authorities.

CRIMINAL.

In regard to criminal justice, it deserves to be noted that under the Raja Shahu and the earlier Peshwas, the only punishments judicially administered were penal servitude in the forts, imprisonment, confiscation of property, fine, and, in a few cases, banishment beyond the frontiers. Capital punishment or mutilation appears to have been studiously and religiously avoided, even in cases of murder, treason, or dacoity. Mutilation was inflicted in a few cases in the reign of Mahbavrao I., but even in the troublous times in which he lived, capital punishment was never inflicted. In Sawai Madhavrao's time under Nana Fadnavis there seems to have been a clear departure from this mild administration of the law, and cruel mutilation and wholesale capital punishments were inflicted on criminals convicted of murder, treason, or dacoity. The Brahmins and women of all castes were exempted from capital punishments. In the case of Brahmins, confinement in the fort was the highest punishment inflicted, and the civil penalties were joined with religious penalties including excommunication. The cruel punishments inflicted in Nana Fadnavis' time, seem to have been, the result of internal dissensions which began to disturb the public peace in Madhavrao I.'s time, and increased in virulence when Raghoba Dada contested the throne. A comparative statement of figures compiled from the selection will bring out this point more distinctly than any description in words.

MURDER.

In Shahu's time, there were 8 trials for murder, in 5 of which the accused were acquitted, and only in three the accused were convicted, and fine and imprisonment were imposed. In the last ten years of Balaji Bajirao there were 20 trials for murder, in three ofwhich the persons charged were acquitted, in eight heavy fines were imposed, and in the remaining nine confiscation of property was the only punishment awarded. Out of the property confiscated, steps were taken to make compensation to the heirs of the murdered persons by making a grant to them out of the confiscated property. In the time of Madhavrao I, there were 7 cases in which persons were tried for murder. Fines were levied in three, and vatans were confiscated in the three other cases, and, in one where the murderer was a Brahmin, confinement in the fort was ordered. In Nana Fadnavis' time, capital punishment was awarded in two cases involving a number of criminals and six other cases of murder were disposed of by the award of imprisonment, fine, and confiscation. In Bajirao II's time two cases of murder are mentioned in these selections, in which Brahmins were the offenders, and were sent to prison.

TREASON.

The punishment for petty treason, *i. e*, for creating a rebellion or joining the enemy, was throughout the whole period, confinement in the forts or confiscation of property. As regards persons convicted of political treason by way of attempts on the person of the Peshwas or waging war against the State, the punishment meted out was that the criminal was trampled under the foot of an elephant.

DACOITY.

In dealing with armed dacoities Madhavrao I. and Nana Fadnavis inflicted more cruel punishments than in the case ofprivate murders. Mutilation of hands and feet, which apparently never disfigured the annals of criminal Administration up to 1730, were first ordered in Madhavrao's reign, and in Nana Fadnavis's time wholesale executions were ordered of the criminals locked in the gaols and convicted of this charge. In one case, twenty men were beheaded, in another thirteen men had their both hands and feet cut off, and in the third case eighteen men had either hand or foot or ears cut off. These cruel punishments appear to have been extensively resorted to with a view to strike terror. Later on these extreme penalties were inflicted even in cases of robberies, which did not come under the head of dacoities, or in which the members of the criminal tribes were not concerned.

ROBBERY AND ADULTERY.

The punishment for robbery generally was fine or imprisonment in the forts. For adultery, in the case of women, the punishment was imprisonment with penal servitude in the forts or in the *kothis, i.e.* State stores where they were made to grind corn, and in the case of men, imprisonment or fine.

SLAVES.

As regards women convicted of adultery and condemned to penal servitude in forts, or in the kothis or stores, it may be noted that they lost their status of freedom and were treated as slaves. Their progeny especially was regarded as the children of no father, but were only known by their mothers names. The ranks of these condemned slaves had accession, made to them of other persons from the lowest classes who lived by prostitution, and children captured in foreign territory by Banjaris or Lamans, who brought them for sale in Peshwa's territory. Slavery, so recruited, thus became a recognized institution, and men and women slaves were transferable like the dumb cattle from one owner to another for money consideration. When the slaves grew old, some of them were released from prison, and the private slaves were also set free by their owners for charitable considerations. The slaves on the whole appear to have been kindly treated, especially those women slaves who were made to work in the Peshwa's "kothis" or in private houses.

CASTING EVIL SPIRITS.

There was one kind of criminal offence not known to our modern Code, but which seems to have been severely punished under the Peshwas. It refers to the charge of casting evil spirits, and offences under this head seem to have been an important feature of criminal administration, especially in the Konkan. In fact, under the last two Peshwas, regular officers with establishments were employed for the discovery and punishments of witches and wizards who were accused of troubling their neighbours by the agency of evil spirits. It formed a part of the police duty of the district officers to exterminate the evil spirits.

PERJURY—COW-KILLING.

For perjury and forgery the usual punishment was fine, and imprisonment, where fine could not be levied by reason of poverty. Cow-killing was punished severely.

OTHER OFFENCES.

False coinage, and offences regarding false weights and measures, were punished with fines and imprisonment. Abduction and seduction, theft and cheating, were punished by fines. This brief conspectus of the way in which criminal justice was administered, will show that except under Nana Fadnavis, the administration of the law was never vindictive or cruel, but sympathetic and mild to a degree unknown before or since. The punishments were adequate to the offence, but not too severe. Nana Fadnavis' administration was exceptional for the reasons stated above, and he appears to have been equally severe in the way in which he treated his political enemies.

STATE PRISONERS.

SakharampantBapu, who was at one time a pillar of the State, was imprisoned in the forts for the part he took in siding with Raghoba Dada, and the same fate overtook Raghoba's other friends, chiefly Parbhus, Raghunath Hari, Baburao Hari, &c. Nana Fadnavis' own near relative, Moro Baburao, was similarly sent to prison, and in Bajirao's time Nana Fadnavis had himself to share the same fate. The strife of the parties seems to have been much more bitter in those days than was the case under the first three Peshwas. State prisoners were treated with leniency in those days. This generosity was not shown to the friends and followers of Raghoba Dada, or the Kanoja Pretender's followers, who were mostly Brahmins holding high offices.

POLICE.

As regards the police, the Kamavisdar with his Shibandi force of horse and foot, constituted the regular police defence of the country. In the villages, the Patil and Kulkarni and the Jaglias, or Watchmen consisting of Mahars and Mangs secured their own internal quiet, and in the larger villages or towns, each man had to do watch duty at the Chowdi by turns.

CITY KOTWALS.

Besides the Shibaudis and the village police in the larer towns, Kotwali establishments were organized for the detection and the punishment of crime, and we find that Kotwals were appointed at Poona, Nasik, Pandarpur, Nagar, Satara, Wai, Ahmedabad, Burhanpur, Trimbak, and other towns.

CONSERVANCY.

This Kotwali establishment had also the charge of the conservancy of the cities, and scavengers were provided and paid for by cesses levied from the householders. The appointments of scavengers were made at Poona, Nagar, Pandharpur, Nasik, and other places. The Kotwals at Poona, Nagar, Pandharpur, Junnar, and Nasik had powers of Magistrates in miscellaneous cases which, in the Districts were disposed of by the Kamavisdars.

MINTS.

In the miscellaneous departments, mints occupied an important place. I have treated the subject of the mints under the Maratha rule in a separate paper, read before the Royal Asiatic Society.

POST.

The post office did not occupy any recognized position under the Maratha rule. Special agencies were employed on particular occasions, when the armies went to Hindustan or to the Karnatic. These agencies consisted of special Jasuds or Kasids, *i. e.* runners, who apparently took eighteen days to go to Delhi from Thalner, and thirteen days from Maheshwar, and they were paid handsomely, Rs. 3 a day, the amount being regulated inversely according to the number of days they took in the journey. When the Peshwas had to correspond with Calcutta, they sent their Jasuds to Burhanpur, and thence the runners took on the post to Benares, where an English officer, in charge of postal arrangements, despatched the Peshwa's post to Calcutta. In the wars in the Karnatic, the Peshwas found it necessary to organize special postal arrangements from Poona to Badami, and sixty men were employed to carry the daily post to and fro till the war lasted. Beyond these stray efforts, no regular State postal service for private or official use appears to have been maintained, and the private work was done by the employees of Sowkars who made these long journeys to carry remittances, at stated intervals, and took the private post of those who cared to correspond with their distant relations.

MEDICINE.

As regards medicine, the function of the State in the distribution of charitable relief was not recognized beyond the fact that well-known Hakims and Valdyas were honoured with grants of villages, and were often supplied with other necessary help for the preparation of medicines. The Hakims were in requisition for the army, and were valued chiefly as surgeons. There is only one mention made of a Gujarati native doctor who supplied medicines gratis at Nasik, and was rewarded with a jaghir, which was continued to his son, as he maintained the dispensary. There was another native Valdya for whom a sort of a botanical garden at Wai was provided for the cultivation of rare drugs, and he was supplied with other help for the preparation of medicines from them. These scanty notices are all that can be gathered from the selections as regards the way in which this most important State function of charitable relief was discharged.

MILITARY PENSIONS.

The State was more liberal in the rewards it gave in the case of soldiers who lost their lives in the battlefield. Hundreds of such instances are mentioned in the selections where the heirs of the deceased were rewarded with *inams*, or maintenance allowances were made to the widows and children, and, in some cases, the office held by the father was conferred on the son. In making these awards, no distinction was made between Brahmins and Marathas, or Hindus and Mahomedans. All those who had received wounds or had died in the service of the State, were generously treated without distinction.

RELIGIOUS CHARITIES.

The same liberality was shown in the distribution of grants to religious charities. The bulk of the benefactions were conferred upon Brahmins as might be expected, but the old Mohamedan grants were continued to Dargas and Mosques, and many new grants were made to Mahomedans and even Christians, the last especially in the Konkan. There was a singular absence of any religious prejudice in the distribution of this charity. These Dawasthan and Varshasan allowances granted by the State under the Maratha rule, make up a very large total exceeding many lakhs, which attest to the generosity of the State in this respect.

HONORIFIC TITLES.

Under Raja Shahu, the function of the State of granting honorific titles on deserving officials found considerable scope, and on the model of the Delh Emperors high-sounding titles were freely bestowed on Hindu generals and commanders. Under thelater Peshwas, this function was more sparingly exercised, and the honours conferred took the form chiefly of allowing the officer the dignity of riding in a *palkhi* or having the permission to employ a person to hold an Abhagir, for which a separate allowance was made by the State.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO TRADE.

In regard to the encouragement of trade, the selections show that in Balaji Bajirao's time the Poona Diamond mines in Bundelkhand were worked to advantage, under concessions granted by the Peshwa. Traders from Arabia were encouraged to settle in the Konkan ports. Their trade was chiefly in horses, and they were allowed to enter the territory free of customs duty. Similar favours were shown to the European traders who sought admission for their goods into the Maratha country. Liberal concessions were made for enlarging the limits of the more prosperous towns by grant of land, exemptions, and vatans to those who undertook to bring foreign settlers and induced them to build new houses and open new bazaars. The silk and embroidery industry of Poona was entirely due to the encouragement given to the foreign settlers from Barhanpur, Paithan, and other towns to come and live under the Peshwa's protection on house-sites which were granted free to them. Individual merchants were encouraged in large towns to open shops with the help of Government advances.

EXTENSION OF POONA.

The prosperity of Poona attracted a large number of people to come and settle there, of their own accord, so that Poona, which was, before 1748, only a small "kasba" town, developed into the proportions of a city, which it now exhibits in its sixteen suburbs or peths, all of them established by private citizens under State patronage, and named after the principal Sardars, or of the members of the Peshwa family.

(To be continued).

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

ALLEGED POLICE TORTURE AT POONA.

THE case in which Chief Constable Dilawar Khan, Head Constables Peter Leo, Wamanrao Palsikar and Mahomed Khan, and Constable Shaki Ismail are charged with causing grievous hurt to ex-Jufedar Dwarka Parsad on the 12th April last in order to extort a confession, was resumed before the Hon Mr. Aston, Sessions Judge, and four assessors at the Sungam Court on Tuesday.

Mr. Venkatrao Ramchandra, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Hugh Sealy from Bombay being retained for the defence.

The following gentlemen acted as assesors: Mr. Bejunji Sorabji Chenai, Mr. Chimanlal Harderam Thakar, Mr, Ganesh Narayan Khare, and Mr. Kawasji Bomanji Govipuria.

COMPLAINANT IN THE BOX.

Umara Prasad, the complainant, who had been examined the day previous was again in the box yesterday morning, when he was put certain questions by the court to which he said that he had taken his pension about three years ago and had later on taken a contract for the supply of jhoots through the trooping officer of a cavalry regiment. He had before that again been in the employ of Rajee Cassum for whom he used to recover rents. He had also been in charge of two chawls in connection with which he transacted a lot of miscellaneous duties. He had the keys and looked after the water supply. He had about four o'clock or quarter to four o'clock handed the keys over to a Mrs. Wright on the 10th April, when he was taken from the house. He had eaten nothing on the 10th April, with the exception of a seer of milk taken at about half past three that day. He next had some milk at the hospital at about eight o'clock on the night of the 12th: he had had no food from three o'clock on the evening of the 10th April till eight o'clock on the night of the 12th. Confronted with a statement he had made on Monday last, he said that he could not remember having eaten in the morning or in the evening. If it was in the evening it must have been on the 13th April and if it was in the morning it must have been on the 13th. He had about six annas with him at the time he was taken by the police. He starved for the two days between the 10th and 12th April. He had told the General that he was starving. The witness immediately afterwards contradicted himself with the statement that he did not remember having told the General that he was starving.

The witness continwing said that he hadmentioned the fact of his starving in the hospital. He had told some Parsee doctor whose name he did not remember. He had also mentioned the fact to Dr. Sabnis in the morning and to the Parsee doctor in the morning. He had mentioned the fact to Dr. Sabnis about half past nine in the morning. The milk he had received in the hospital was given to him without asking. He had his hands tied behind his back with a cloth, and a rope was tied about his wrists. He could not understand the reason of the cloth being tied to his hands. The rope was attached to the beam and he was then struck with shoes across his back. Accused No. 5 tied the cloth around his hands and then accused Nos. 5 and 4 tied his hands behind his back with the rope. Accused 4 and 5 lifted him up and accused No. 1 tied the rope to a beam. He could not see how the rope was tied. He was then left suspended. He had mentioned these facts to General Burnett and to Dr. Sabnis. He had complained of pains all over his body to Dr. Sabnis.

Mr. Sealy said that here was nothing of this fact mentioned in the evidence of Dr. Sabnis who had only stated that he must have suffered great pain if he had been suspended in the manner described.

Witness continuing said that he had complained to Mr. Carvalho on the 13th April, and his written statement was taken down. He had made up his mind not to prosecute Constable O'Gorman and Jamadar Dinshaw after making this complaint. He had decided on this about 15 or 20 days after going into hospital. He made no complaint against O'Gorman when he learnt that he was the son of Sergeant Major O'Gorman. He had told the City Magistrate that Dinshaw Jamadar had asked him why he did not point out the property and so save himself a beating. He never had any intention of prosecuting Dinshaw as he had not been struck by him. He had submitted a written complaint to the Magistrate on the 25th May last.

The complaint was produced and admitted by the witness. Continuing he said he had put the name of Ram Kishen down as a witness because he learnt that Ram Kishen knew something about the case. Who gave him this information he was unable to say.

The Court observed that the witness had stated the day previous that Ram Kishen himself had given him the information. Confronted with this contradiction he said that he could not remember the names of those who had told him, but he had asked Ram Kishen somewhere near Pudumjee's bungalow in Bawani Peth, after he came out of hospital for about five or six days. He had not given the name of Gunoo Babco and Kasinath Shivaram as they had been previously examined. He had made a sign to Gunoo while in the chowkey and he had spoken to Kasinath, but he had not said anything to the latter about his food, because when he spoke one or two words the police stopped him. He would have told Kasinath about his food if he was permitted to take. The written complaint made to the Magistrate after he left hospital was prepared by a pleader and the names of the witnesses were also entered by the pleader.

At this point of the proceedings the court was informed that the papers in connection with the case which had been sent for from the City Magistrate had come. Mr. Sealy asked the court to ascertain whether the witness was let down with a jerk or slowly when suspended by the rope.

The witness said he had been let down slowly. He had gone through his Gymnastic training in the ordinary course during the year 1895.

The statement of the witness was then read out to him.

GENERAL BURNETT'S EVIDENCE.

Major-General Burnett, C B, was next called and said in examination that he remembered the complainant coming to his office on the 12th April by the back door and that he believed that the complainant had been very roughly handled. He came in walking unannounced. He burst out crying and witness told him to sit down, which he did. He said he had been beaten by the police; that 2 days previous he had been arrested in consequence of a theft in the Bund road. His statement was taken roughly by the Staff officer, Captain Harvey, and as correctly as possible. The statement was taken down by Captain Harvey as told.

Mr. Sealy objected to the document which he said spoke for itself and referred to Section 62 of the Evidence Act.

His Honour, the Judge, overruled the objection, Major-General Burnett continuing said complainant said to him that he had been taken to the chowky and confined there for two nights. On the morning of the 12th about 2 a. m. his hands were tied behind his back and the rope thrown around a beam and he was pulled off his feet and allowed to hang. He said that he had come to the General as an old soldier and wanted protection; he said that the police were tired beating him during the night and had gone to leep in the morning, and that while they were asleep he escaped. He said he had escaped about eleven o'clock, and had come to office about a quarter past two. In explanation of this he said he was afraid of being retaken by the police and was very fatigued. There were marks on his body and blood on his dhotie. He was sent to the hospital without any close examination, his condition being left to experts. He was sent in a tonga. Captain Harvey being directed to see that he was attended to.

In cross-examination Major-General Burnett said:—The 2nd Bombay Lancers were never under my command, nor had I anything to do with that regiment which I think lay in some station where I was quartered several years ago. The accused looked dazed and staggered into the office. On seeing it was a police case I did not make any close enquiry. The complainant's statement was taken roughly as given. There is a verandah in the office where people are not to lie down and the orderlies on duty see to that. I never tell anybody when I come or go and could not have mentioned the fact to the *puttawallah*. I only know complainant said the police beat him and I undoubtedly saw that. He said there was another man beaten.

In re-examination Major-General Burnett said: I cannot recall whether the complainant had said that he had no food or not.

Questioned by the Court witness said:—The complainant mentioned a Chief Constable, two Jemadars and two native Constables. He could not remember that the complainant had implicated a European Constable. The European Constable, I think, he said came afterwards but he did not implicate him. I heard nothing about his lying in the varandah. I made no detailed examination of the case as it was a civil one. I did not examine the case magisterially which I would have done if it had been a military case relating to soldiers.

MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

Dr. Sabnis was next examined and spoke to the injuries on the person of Dwarka Prasad about the spine and elsewhere. There were several marks and bruises of different descriptions and of different sizes. He had fever 100·4 and was treated and sent to the ward; on the second or third day he mentioned about his hair having been pulled out by the accused.

In cross-examination the witness said that bruises were generally slight and he could have attended to his usual duties in the course of ten days. He was not sent out earlier because he was in police custody and it was necessary that he should be more carefully treated and properly cured. It was possible that the complainant could keep irritating one of his wounds to prevent it from healing in ten days when such wounds did usually heal. The bald patch on his head was examined the second day after Dwarka Prasad came to hospital. There was no redness of the spot. The bald patch was not noticed on the first day but only on the second day when he drew attention to it on the 13th April.

The further cross-examination of this witness was directed to show that it was impossible to remove hair from a person's head without hemorrhage, irritation and pain. That it was only in scalp wounds by machinery where hair was taken away and by the removal of the scalp itself that such a thing was possible. The witness said he was unable to speak with certainty on the matter, though he had experimented with a dead body in which the hair came off easily.

Mr. Sealy said that such an experiment was useless for the reason that there was no circulation. In a living persons's case the fonicles were apt to come out and the hair would not grow again. The two elongated bruises on the left side of the neck were not noticed on the 12th April last. They were mere bruises. The marks on the shoulders were only pointed out on the 13th April.

Some further cross examination of this witness elicited the fact that it was impossible to get such symmetrical wounds as the complainant had received upon his knees and which were not noticed the first day he had come to the hospital.

In re-examination the witness said that he had no reason to suspect that the complainant had irritated his wound, only that they did not appear to heal as fast as they ought to have done. If the man was held by the elbows and struck across a wall he might have the bruises described.

Question by a juror: How long would the redness remain after the hair was pulled off all at once?

Answer: The redness will remain for two or three days.

Question. If pulled out by degrees?

Answer. A short time, a day or so.

Question: Taking everything into consideration how long would it take to produce the injuries the complainant had?

Answer. An hour or so would be sufficient. They could not be caused in half an hour because one of the wounds could not have been inflicted at once and required time from the uneven swelling about it.

Question: Were any of the injuries self-inflicted?

Answer.—Some of the injuries could be self-inflicted. Some of the injuries likewise could not be self-inflicted, such as the pulling out of the hair.

Some further evidence was recorded and the case adjourned till to-day. The court was crowded. Mr. Moore, Inspector of the Police, and several others of the Police were present during the day.—*Deccan Herald.*

NAGPUR NOTES.

BEYOND one smart shower of rain, which fell on the 25th ultimo, measuring two and three-quarters of an inch, we have had nothing since, though the skies are overcast with clouds full of rain in all directions. If things are not improved within the next few days, the outlook will be very bad. The Roman Catholic Bishop at the request of the Chief Commissioner had ordered all the clergy under his jurisdiction to sing "Miserere" during Mass for nine days and the congregation was entreated to join the clergy.

The Chief Commissioner on his return from Pachmari has gone on tour on famine inspection to the Chhatisgarh Division, where it appears his personal supervision was urgently called for. On dit that our Chief Commissioner is likely to go to Calcutta as Home Member of the Viceroy's Council and that Mr. Plowden will replace him here; if so, the Central Provinces at this juncture will lose a great administrator, a hard-working and energetic official who knows the Province well and its people know him. If his services are really needed at the Council House the Viceroy might postpone the appointment until the present crisis is over.

We hear that the "Buffs," now stationed at Kamptee, are told off to hold themselves in readiness, as their services may be required in the Far East.

The Nagpur and Kamptee residents will be glad to hear that it is proposed to alter the timing of the Calcutta (via Nagpur) Bombay mail trains. The mail will leave Bombay at 11-30, Nagpur at 6, instead of at present at 4 a. m. and arrive at Calcutta at 8-30. The Up-Mail will leave Calcutta at 11-30, reach Nagpur at 1 p.m. and Bombay at 8 a. m. as at present. The passenger train will leave Nagpur at 4-30 instead of 6 p. m. The alteration of the Down Mail from Bombay will be a great blessing to us here. One may leave Nagpur for Bombay and be back in forty hours.

The death of Mrs. Wilson and Master Harold Wilson at Bhusawal last week followed by the illness of Miss Wilson and Mr. Oliver was reported to be due to the utensils not having been tinned for some time past and resulting in a verdigris-poisoning. But it was not until Monday following that the authorities, whoever they may be, and not until the death of Mr. Donovan, another member of the Wilson family, decided that it was Asiatic cholera which was the real cause of fatality. Donovan, a crane driver of the G. I. P., was quite well at 10-30, reached his bungalow at 11, and after few hours' illness died at 1-30, he was buried the same evening. Many families in Bhusawal have gone into deep mourning over this catasstrophe.

On Wednesday morning four signalling units from the 1st Norfolk Regiment, stationed at Colaba, mustering in all 24 non-commissioned officers and men, passed Nagpur, via Assansol, to Calcutta, en route to China.

It is noticed from the mortality returns of the Health Officer that the total number of deaths registered in Nagpur during the week ending 23rd June, 1900, was 147 against 151 and 204 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 88. There were 41 deaths from cholera against 30 and 55 in the two preceding weeks. There were 12 deaths from small-pox during the week against 20 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 15 and 8 respectively against 18 and 7 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 65·5 per mille per annum against 37·7, the mean of the last three years. The total number of births registered was 90. The ratio being 40·1 per mille per annum.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. INDUS.

THE following is the list of passengers on board the s. s. Indus, sailingfor Marseilles, etc., to-day, at 1 p.m.:—

Acheson, Mr A H	Kiratral, Mr
Alber, Miss Louise	Limingstone, Mr J
Bush, Lieut H S	Lutz, Mr G
Bangley, Col and Mrs	Levesque, Mr. Mrs and child
Bliss, Mr T	Legrange, Mr
Brand, Mr J and daughter	Larken, Mr
Bower, Mr H	Morrison, Mr J E B
Baskani, Mr and Mrs	Murray, Mr and Mrs
Cogdell, Mr and Mrs	Naspe, Mr E
Collas, Mr	Nadier, Mrs
Currimchand Bhojiji, Mr	Oslin, Mr and Mrs
De Betty, Mrs Bilinska	Picard, Mr
De Cardoa, Mr Y	Pack, Mr H
Darre, Mr and Mrs	Pauple, Mr
Davoini, Mrs and 2 infants	Rogers, Mr T
David, Mr and Mrs	Raban, Lieut H T
Forbes, Mr and Mrs A F C	Ryves, Mr and Mrs A E
Fotiades, Mrs F G	Stubts, Mr
Gräin Mrs	Schrvoole, Mr
Gajaman, Mr	Tank, Mr
Grailliet, Mr	Terrari, Mr
Gooloomal, Mr	Terigi, Mr
Heslin, Mr, Mrs and daughter	Veysses, Mr J P
Gourier, Mr	Vas, Mr
Hemekost, Mr	Vallier, Mrs
Hirst, Mr E B	Verscauen, Mr
Harrocks, Mr T	Wise, Mr G
Inels, Mr	Williamson, Mrs
Jouanne, Mr	Wilemier, Mr
Kidd, Lieut G B	Yogindia, Mr M

6 Deck passengers.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 30th June, 1900:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1900-1901	16,440,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1900 to 30th June 1900	2,319,549
3 Balance to

WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. THOMAS HARDY is joining the authors who have given the people sixpenny editions of popular stories. A paper-cover reprint of Tess of the D'Urbervilles will be issued by Harper during the summer. The edition is being limited to 50,000 copies, a number, surely, which must fall short of the public demand?

From time to time Miss Mary Kingsley wrote in the "Spectator," the reviews, and elsewhere, on subjects that interested her. It is possible that these articles may be collected, and the most noteworthy of them made into a book. Such a book would naturally have an adequate memoir of the gifted authoress herself. All that is ahead, but meanwhile an enlarged edition of her Studies in West Africa is in the press.

A book is announced of which that veteran, estimable, and ever-witty public man Sir Wilfrid Lawson forms the subject. It is a memoir by Mr. W. B. Luke, who records Sir Wilfrid's active work in relation to the political and social controversies of the last forty years. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, we are reminded, first came into the Parliamentary arena in 1859 as a follower of Palmerston. The volume, which Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall will publish, is illustrated from new photographs.

We have recently had many books about gardens. The Hon. Mrs. Boyle has written one which also deals with a palace—"Seven Gardens and a Palace"—and Mr. Lane will shortly publish it. Mrs. Boyle lives at Huntercombe Manor, near Maidenhead, and a garden of the seven is there. She is already the author of Days and Hours in a Garden, and the present volume is in the same line—gardening as seen through literary spectacles. The palace of which she writes is Hampton Court, no doubt from the standpoint of its gardens.

Mr. Cunninghame Graham's Thirteen Stories—"sketches, stories, studies, or what do you call them?" he asks—will be published soon by Mr. Heinemann. The volume was being printed at Balantyne's when the fire occurred there, and so has been delayed. Mr. Cunninghame Graham did not, however, as has been stated somewhere, have to rewrite the stories. There were "proofs" in existence, and as to Mr. Cunninghame Graham's manuscript why the long suffering compositor would probably swear that it would not burn, any more than it will read—sometimes.

Mr. Murray has nearly ready the fourth volume of letters in his definitive edition of Byron. It covers the period November 1816 to March 1820, a period that included Byron's residence in Venice, his visit to Rome, and part of his sojourn at Ravenna. This was the time of Manfred, of the last canto of Childe Harold, and of Don Juan. To these years, as represented in the volume, there belong 173 letters, fifty-six of which are believed to be now published for the first time.

The new letters were written by Byron to various people, Richard Belgrave Hoppner, Wedderburn Webster, and the poet's friend and publisher, John Murray. The most interesting epistles are probably those to his sister Augusta, Mrs. Leigh. The last letter given in the volume is dated March 31, 1820, and is numbered 266 in Moore's Life of Byron. In Halleck's American edition of his writings it is numbered 431, but in the new Murray edition 785. This shows the amount of fresh material which we are getting.

Things are not always what they seem, and limited editions have been known to develop elasticity. This general remark is suggested by a very drastic rule which is to be applied to that forthcoming great work, the Victoria History of the Counties of England. Copies of the volumes will depend upon, and be strictly limited to, the number subscribed for and—on publication, if the whole edition be not taken up, the balance will be destroyed in the presence of members of the advisory Council, who will give a certificate to that effect. There will be no opening here for the bookman who relies upon picking up a copy at the end of the day.

A man who has come to the front among American thinkers and writers is to visit London in August. This is Mr. Ernest Howard Crosby, whose studies of of life, Plain Talk in Psalm and Parable have attracted attention on this side the Atlantic as well as on the other. Mr. Crosby was in the New York Legislature for three years as a Republican. President Harrison nominated him a judge of the International Tribunals in Egypt and he was duly appointed by the Khedive. He served for five years, then returned to America—visiting Tolstoy on the way—and now spends his time in farming, writing, and lecturing on social topics.

The Royal Military College at Sandhurst has a history of a hundred years, but it appears that its records have never been published. A book that Mr. Heinemann is just issuing will meet that omission, if such it is. This is Major Mockler-Ferryman's Annals of Sandhurst, which tells its story from its foundation to the present day. There is included a sketch of the history of the Staff College, and the book is well illustrated. Major Mockler-Ferryman has endeavoured to portray the inner life of the cadets both of the olden time and of the present day. Special attention has been given to their traditions, legends and ancient customs.

There are some interesting personal touches in the final instalment, just published by Cassell's of Mrs. Oliphant's memoir of the Queen. Thinking it might be well to attempt a rectification in a small matter, Mrs. Oliphant, who knew the Queen, has the following:—Many of her photographs and the statues executed in later years, give an expression which has been interpreted as cross by superficial observers. This arises solely from the conformation of the face, unnoticed in her prime, which giving a certain projection to the lower jaw throws into the close-shut mouth an air almost of discontent and dissatisfaction. But the spectator has but to see the Queen's countenance melt in personal intercourse, the smile which lights up the face, the kindness that inspires it, to perceive how false is this impression.

Mrs. Oliphant adds that there is perhaps no one to be met with who has the gift of putting a humble visitor at his or her ease so entirely as the Queen. She is herself so perfectly natural that she calls out in others, wherever that is possible, the same melting away of everything artificial. . . . . The Queen loves people who are natural, not too much overawed, not presuming, those who would consent to be themselves in her presence as she is always herself, clear-sighted, humorous, full of perception of character. No doubt this anecdote refers to Mrs. Oliphant herself:—We remember a speech made by one of her Majesty's most intimate companions to a lady, a writer who had pleased the Queen by some reviews of her first book, which seemed to show more comprehension of its naturalness and character than was general, but who turned out to be already known to the Queen: Ah, said the duchess we thought it was a new friend, but you are a friend already.

Sir Walter Besant has returned from the Continent, and is correcting the proofs of his novel The Fourth Generation, which Messrs. Chatto will publish early in September.—A story by Mrs. Wharton, an American writer, which Mr. Murray is publishing, has had a hard search for a title that had not already been used. First it was named The Touchstone, then The Touch of a Vanished Hand, then something else. In each case a previous book so named turned up, but the title now decided upon, A Gift from the Grave, is believed to be impregnable. Is it? The Ladysmith Treasury, a volume of stories by Mr. Anstey, Mr. Bernard Capes, and other established writers, is promised by Messrs. Sands. The profits on the book will be sent to the Mayor of Ladysmith for the relief of the distress caused by the siege. Mr. Heinemann intimates that in future the North American Review will be published regularly on the 15th of every month. He has, by the bye, taken over the publication of Mrs. Steel's three novels, Red Rowans, The Flowers of Forgiveness, and Miss Stuart's Legacy.

A treatise by the renowned ancient physician, Galen, concerning the foods best adapted for preventing or reducing obesity, entitled in the Latin "De victu attenuante Liber." has now for the first time (says the "Lancet") been edited in the original Greek by Dr. C. Kalbfleisch, of Fribourg. It is dedicated to his confrere, Dr. J. Ilberg of Leipsic, and is published by Teubner, of that city. Dr. Kalbfleisch obtained the codex through the researches of a certain Minoides Mynas, whom he amusingly describes as "vanus homo etimperus coursused idem in coicipue pretics's investigandis prospera fortuna adjutus." This worthy, about 1840, returned from the East with manuscripts in the original Greek of this and other writings, and, after they had been temporarily deposited with Messrs. Abbott, bankers, at Salonica, they were purchased by various libraries this treatise finding its home in the Bibliothèque Nationale. The entire work is, sort of scientific anticipation of the notorious "Banting" treatment of some 40 years ago.

THE FAMINE.

OUTLOOK IN MYSORE.

As to the possibility of famine the latest reports received by the Dewan of Mysore show that while there may be slight scarcity in the Tummur District and parts of the Chittaldrug District; the outlook in general in the Province is very satisfactory. The fifth Mysore subscription list in aid of the Famine Fund for Upper India now amounts to Rs. 46,450, including Rs. 10,000 from her Highness the Maharani.

Mr. R. V. Tikekar, the Honorary Secretary of the Akalkot Agricultural Syndicate, informs us that he has distributed seeds to 112 ryots in that State at a cost of about Rs. 360, and that all the seeds have been sown and are germinating.

THE NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Madras	13701	3140	16844
Bombay and Sindh	1146394	229442	1375836
Bengal	5100	1862	6992
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	1974	781	2755
Punjab	128287	32143	160440
Central Provinces	1123640	817743	1941383
Berar	359·03	120101	479904
Ajmer-Merwara	107031	28621	135652
Total British Provinces	2885943	1233863	4119805
Native States.			
Rajputana States	357630	143033	500663
Central India States	172282	39026	211308
Hyderabad	410126	82919	493045
Baroda	54851	34153	89037
Bombay Native States	414201	53241	467442
Punjab Native States	24056	12285	36341
Central Provinces Feudatory States			
Kashmir (Jammu)	33922	30178	64100
	1062	...	1062
Total Native States	1468163	394835	1862998
Grand Total	4354106	1628698	5982804

Name of Province.	Present week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Madras	11192	3050	14242	— 2602
Bombay and Sindh	1122794	238975	1361768	— 14070
Bengal	8948	4355	13303	+ 6311
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	1301	964	2265	— 490
Punjab	132861	32839	165700	+ 5260
Central Provinces	898282	890682	1788964	—152719
Berar	370451	145104	515555	+ 35651
Ajmer-Merwara	114110	31835	145945	+ 10293
Total British Provinces	2659936	1317804	4007740	—412036
Native States.				
Rajputana States	346501	144963	491464	— 9199
Central India States	138947	28479	167426	— 43882
Hyderabad	414163	86040	500203	+ 7158
Baroda	57633	33336	90969	+ 1932
Bombay Native States	401248	56584	457832	— 9610
Punjab Native States	21139	13220	34314	— 1997
Central Provinces Feudatory States	25454	32162	57316	— 6784
Kashmir (Jammu)	...	...	...	— 1062
Total Native States	1401785	394789	1799554	— 63444
Grand Total	406472:	1742573	5807294	—175510

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	2	39
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	8	3	28
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	4	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	4	51
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	12
G Mahim and Worli	0	2	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	6
Hospitals	0	1	21
Total	15	16	183
Total plague deaths to date	76,626	61,474	
Same date last year	8	7	71
Small-pox	1	1	
Cholera	20	23	

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 22nd June were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	139	100
Karachi	3	7
Districts.		
Thana	14	8
Kolaba	1	1
Ratnagiri	2	2
Belgaum	5	5
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	2	2
Cutch	0	2
Janjira	2	1
Total	173	133
Week ending 15th June	207	148
Total to date	394,885	309,958

One case and one death among Europeans.

Poona (including Cantonment), Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Surat, Khandeish, Nasik, Poona (excluding City), Satara, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Dharwar, Bijapur, Kanara, Karachi (excluding City), Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Kolhapur, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savanoorvadi, Baroda territory, Aden, Dharampur, Sachin, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor and Savanur were free during the week.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 3.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJI.

To speak to the minutes of order.

138 1900—Captain and V—Kavasha Dossabhai—Wadia and G vs Maneckjee Eduljee Vatcha and others—Wadia and G.

Suits for hearing and final disposal,

Long Causes.

626 97—M H Khan—Kalloo Sing Loosing and others vs The Hon Mahadeo Govind Ranade and others—Dikshit and D and Captain and V—Part heard.

97 99—Captain and V—Chimnaji Ramji vs The Hon Mahadeo Govind Ranade and others—Dikshit and D and M H Khan. Part heard.

489 96—M J and M—Lakmidas Harrivalabdas and another vs Sakinaboo and others—Nanu and H.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Testamentary Suit for Consent Decree.

4 1900—Madhowjee V—Rattonvahoo widow vs Jairam Gopaljee—Bhaishanker and K.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

337 1900—Tyabjee D and Co—Canjee Sewjee and another vs Damjee Virjee and others—Bhaishanker and K and S and M.

502 98—Payne G S and M—Harridas Ruttonsey vs Ruttonsey Callianji and others—Bhaishanker and K.

629 99—Khunderao and S—Esmail Meeya Aba Meeya vs Anton Francis Fernandes.

745 99—Pestonjee R and K—The Administrator General of Bombay vs Anandrao Venayek and others—Crawford Bilgand Co., Craigie L and O and Little and Co.

395 ...—Payne G S and M—Kikabhov Khushall vs Charles Agnew Turner and another—Manshuklal D and J

481 99—Bicknell M and M for pauper Rudiabai vs Isack Haji Ellias—In person.

485 99—Bicknell M and M—Rubiabai vs Isack Haji Ellias—In person.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

WHY STILL MORE?

The use of Van Houten's Cocoa as a daily beverage in family life is continually increasing. Why? The explanation is simple enough. Because the highest Medical Authorities recommend it more and more, and because experience teaches that Van Houten's Cocoa ought to be chosen before all other drinks. It is refreshing and strengthening, without the pernicious after-effects peculiar to Tea and Coffee. It is a good nourisher and flesh-former. In addition, Van Houten's Cocoa is not expensive, as a 1-lb. tin will furnish from 100 to 120 cups. You cannot take too much of this healthy, easily digestible drink; and, even after the fullest use, the flavor never palls on the taste, but comes both fresh and refreshing.

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TEAS. COFFEES.
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HARRIS'S BRITISH Polishing Paste

WATERPROOF.
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TO ALL HOMEWARD BOUND.
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MR. LABOUCHERE, M.P., in "Truth" writes:—"NORMAN & STACEY have introduced in their business an ingenious safeguard against the risk of loss to his widow or family through the death of the hirer. They give an INSURANCE UPON HIS LIFE."
Moderate Prices. Free Delivery Town or Country. Call and view stock before Furnishing locally.

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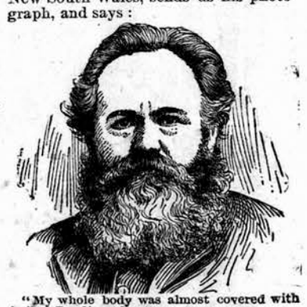
Sure Signs of Impure Blood.
Do not think that washes and ointments can cure eruptions of the skin. They cannot. The cause is deeper, even down in the very blood itself. Purify your blood, and your skin will be smooth and clear.
Mr. James Johnson, of South Forbes, New South Wales, sends us his photograph, and says:



"My whole body was almost covered with boils. Reading about
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Mr. Johnson's eyesight was strengthened because the Sarsaparilla is such a wonderful nerve tonic. For impure blood and weak nerves there is no remedy in the world equal to it.
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POCKET FIELD GLASSES,

Rs. 25.
WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE
These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 3½ inches by 2¾ inches.
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THE BEST SECURITY FOR HEALTH.
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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
WELL-KNOWN AS "A superior preparation that may always be relied on."
Estd. since 1829.
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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.
A Restorative after attacks of FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, &c.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
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"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
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"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
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It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
N.B.—INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.
(Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla Cleanses the Blood of all Dangerous Humours.)
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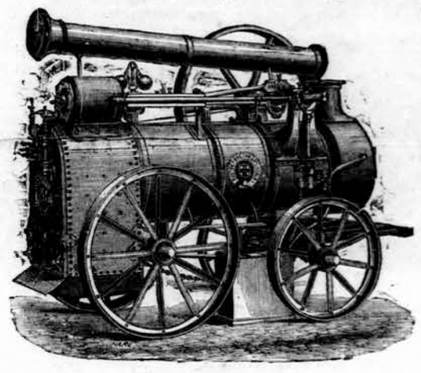

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ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.
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IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
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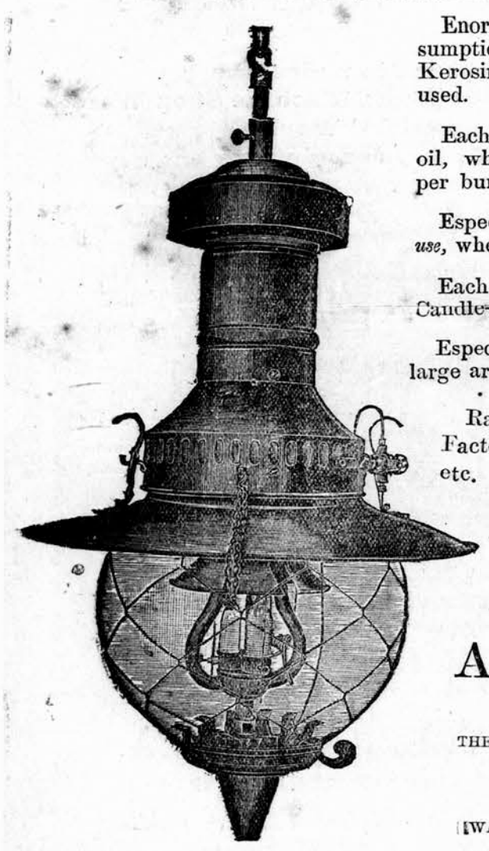

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Each Burner consumes 2½ oz. of oil, which cost 1¾ pies per hour per burner.

Especially adapted for *up-country use*, where gas is not available.

Each Welsbach Mantle gives 250 Candle-power.

Especially suitable for lighting large areas, viz. :—

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ALWAYS READY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

PURE MILK, COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

FULL NOURISHMENT. PARTLY PREDIGESTED. STERILIZED.

IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon :

"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

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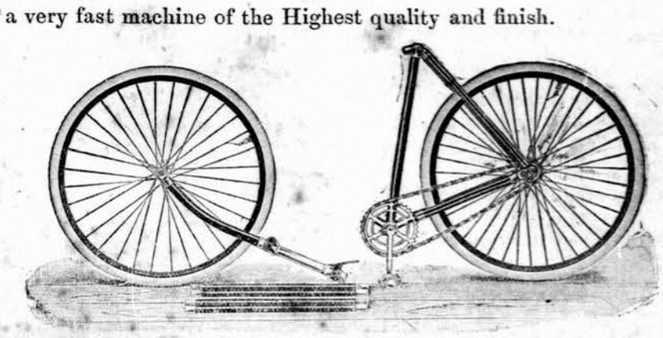
Are machines of Unique Construction and of Exceptional Strength coupled with the greatest possible degree of lightness. Premier Machines have always been noted for their wearing qualities. This reputation has been earned by the use of the highest quality of material and the Manufacturers employing nothing but the most skilled labour.

THE "PREMIER" DUPLEX,
A NEW MODEL,

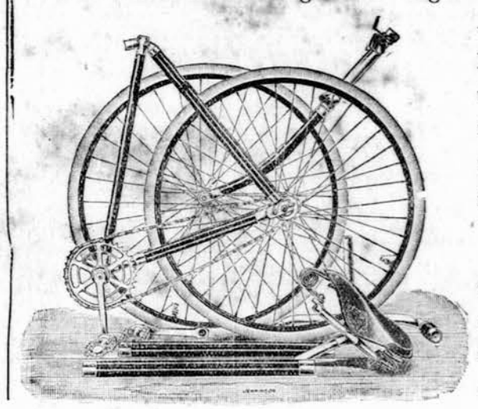
which has many points to recommend it outside the fact that it is a very fast machine of the Highest quality and finish.



SPECIFICATION.

Duplex Tube Frame, equal wheels, with 1⅜ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; ½ in. pitch roller chain; 6½ in. cranks; gear 68 in. Brook's saddle, with plated springs; "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake; detachable mudguards; rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case; detachable foot rests; band steering lock; standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts, including the lugs, and lined rims.

Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.



The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security undeniable.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There is absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

The Tubes are constructed of crucible cast steel of great strength and stiffness and in cross section take the form of two tubes in juxtaposition, although each double tube is formed of one sheet of metal.

We can strongly recommend this machine, it has been well tested on the road for over twelve months, and apart from the points already mentioned, has the great attraction of being as portable as a set of Fishing rods and as easily packed, requiring no more attention than one's ordinary portmanteau.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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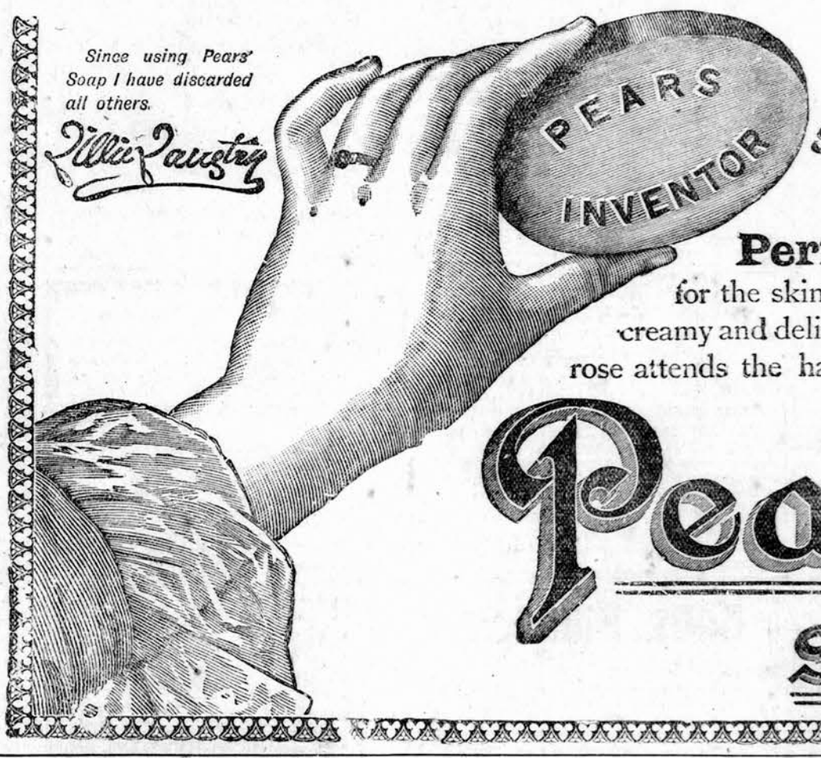
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY, LIMITED, ENGLAND.

Since using Pears' Soap I have discarded all others.
Millie Langtry

Matchless for the hands and complexion.
Lucania Petrie



Perfect health for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the **blush-rose** attends the habitual use of

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This delicate perfume is persistent as an EXTRACT for the Handkerchief. The Soap and Toilet Powder are adopted by refined society.

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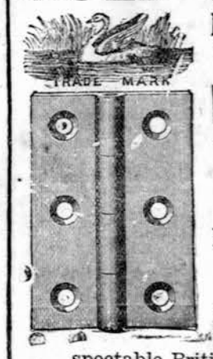

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NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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FER BRAVAIS BRAVAIS' IRON In concentrated drops.

Most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences. Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

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